THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

PRESCRIPTIONS
Prepared by competent chemists at all hours.
C. E. JONES, 36 Gov't St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1894. No. 104

RINGS

Set with Diamonds (single and in cluster), Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Opals and Pearls.

A large assortment of unset stones always on hand which can be mounted at short notice. Prices are AWAY DOWN at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
.....47 Government Street.

Mantles, Jackets, Capes and Blouses,

The Largest Stock in the Province, at.....

THE WESTSIDE.

A Large Assortment of LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR opened to-day.
Showroom and Underwear Department up stairs.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

April 14, 1894.

Every Lady

In town will want a pair of those nice laced Dongola boots with patent tips which we are selling at

$1.75 per Pair.

They satisfy the desire to be dressy and are not hard on the pocket-book; they last long, and as long as they last they keep the shape of the last.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

WEILER BROS., Have Received
Per Steamship Mogul
3,600 YARDS of
JAPANESE MATTING
ALL KINDS AND PRICES, FINE ASSORTMENT.

We have also received some Printed Toilet Sets, Demijohns, Butter Crocks, Filters, Etc. Other goods constantly arriving.

FORT STREET. VICTORIA.

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Kirschberg and Frederick Landsberg, carrying on business under the name and style of the Victoria Loan Office, at 126 Government street, Victoria, has been dissolved by mutual consent from the date hereof.

Mr. Frederick Landsberg will assume all liabilities and collect all assets of the late firm, and will continue the business on his own account under the name and style of the Victoria Loan Office.

Dated 14th April, 1894.

SAMUEL KIRSCHBERG.
(By his attorney in fact, Frederick Landsberg).
FREDERICK LANDSBERG.
Witness—S. Perry Mills. a24-1m

MORRIS'
ORICINAL
Special Arcadia Mixtures.

Beware of imitations by other tobacconists. The only Leading Tobacconist, Colonist Block.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT
Per word each insertion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESSED EASTERN TURKEYS 18cts. per pound at the Ideal Provision Store, 5 and 6 City Market. a27-2t

I. O. O. F.

All members of the I.O.O.F. are requested to meet at the Hall, Douglas street, at 1 o'clock p.m.

On Saturday, 28th Inst.

For the purpose of attending the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Order.
By order of the Committee.
W. F. McKENZIE, Secretary.

CITY OF VICTORIA.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing all complaints against the Assessment of 1894 as made by the Assessor of the City of Victoria will be held at Council Chambers, City Hall, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
Victoria, B. C.,
April 23rd, 1894.

Board of Licensing Commissioners.

The Board of Licensing Commissioners will sit in the Police Court, City Hall, on Tuesday next, the 1st day of May, at 2:30 p.m.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Hall,
April 27th, 1894.

Liberal Association.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Victoria Liberal Association will be held on Friday, 27th inst., at 8 p.m. in Philharmonic Hall, up stairs.

Mr. John McMillan will address the meeting on the "Duties and Responsibilities of the Liberal Party."

All the members are requested to be present and to bring with them friends who are in sympathy with the Liberal Party and willing to join the Association.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

MONEY

$500,000 to loan at low rates of interest on improved farm and city property, by the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Apply to

J. E. CRANE,
Manager for B. C.,
30 Broad Street.

Insect Vision.

In the compound eye of an insect, says Dr. G. J. Stoney, of the Royal Society, Dublin, the amount of detail visible is limited by the spacing of the lenses and by the aperture of each lens. Predatory insects, as dragon flies, which have the largest number of lenses, require that objects should be placed at least a degree apart to be seen separately, whereas in the man the corresponding angular distance is only one minute. Moths, bees, flies, etc., which have not so many lenses, cannot distinguish objects that are less than two degrees apart, so that they cannot see details on their own antennae, close as they are, so well as we can from the distance from which we view them. No movement of the eye is possible, as with us, to take in successively different parts of vision, but insects seem to be able to see distinctly throughout the whole of their field of vision, which is impossible for us. The different parts of the compound eye may be focused separately, so that a wasp, hovering over the breakfast table, can see (with as much distictness as he can see anything) all the objects on the table at once, no matter how their distances may differ.

MANY SORE TRIALS.

Coxey's Industrial Armies Are Not in Clover.

CONFIDENCE MEN REAPING A HARVEST

Fighting Among the Pilgrims Serves to Enliven the Walking—The Iowa Contingent Using Their Tie Passes—The Wagons That They Looked for Never Came.

Court House, Ohio, April 27.—Colonel Galvin's industrial army arrived at the coal shute last night late. They signalled the Baltimore & Ohio east bound freight for Columbus, but were sidetracked at Mount Sterling in a very angry mood.

Hyattstown, Md., April 27.—There were two fights to-day in the course of the meeting at the Coxey camp. In one a participant received a bad wound in the head. The confidence men with Coxey's crowd who fleeced Farmer Watkins tried to fleece another, but were foiled. To-day the confidence operators left with a "borrowed" hotel team.

Adair, Iowa, April 27.—When the hour for starting the industrial army this morning arrived only a score of the promised four hundred wagons were on hand, and the rain poured down. Most of the army decided to take the railroad track. The commissary wagons went by road to Casey, where dinner was served. The army will camp to-night at Stuart.

A VAST ARMY.

Great Numbers of Striking Miners in Twelve States.

Minonk, Ills., April 27.—A body of miners left for Toluca to-day with the avowed purpose of driving out the men at work there. The mines there, however, have been closed and no trouble is expected.

Columbus, Ohio, April 27.—According to the estimate of President McBride, 150,000 miners are now out in a dozen states.

The Anarchists.

Paris, April 27.—It is stated that Fenoon, an anarchist arrested yesterday, acted as a medium for the anarchists in England and Germany and their friends in France.

Paris April 27.—The trial of Henri, the anarchist who exploded a bomb in the cafe of the Hotel Terminus, began to-day. While the indictment was being read Henri laughed scornfully. He is also charged with shooting a policeman.

The India Mint.

London, April 27.—The government will be queried on Monday in the house as to the truth of the report that it is proposed to re-open the India mints for free coinage.

Germany and Samoa.

Berlin, April 27.—A newspaper asserts that the Emperor has intimated to the minister of foreign affairs that the interests of Germany in Samoa ought not to be abandoned.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

State of Business as Reported From the Centres.

San Francisco, April 27.—Wheat, quiet; May, 107; December, 113 3-4; spot, season, storage paid, 106 7-8. Barley, easier; December, 114.

Chicago, April 27.—Wheat easier; April, 58; May, 58 1-4; July, 60 1-4; September, 62; December, 65 1-4.

New York, April 27.—Wheat easier; May, 61 3-8; July, 63 1-2; July, 63 1-2; December, 69.

Liverpool, April 27.—Wheat quieter; California, spot, 58 1-2; off coast, 24s. 6d; just shipped, 25s. nearly due, 24s. 7d.

London, April 27.—Consols, 100 3-16; Rentes, 99; Francs, 67 1-2; C silver, 29 1-8.

New York, Apri 27.—Bonds 2s, 96 1-2; bonds 4s, 113 3-4 to 114; sterling, 488 to 489 1-2; silver, 63 5-8; Atchison, 14; C. B. & Q., 93-8; Erie, 15 3-4; Lake Shore, 128 1-2; Northern Pacific, preferred; 18 3-4; Northwestern, 107 1-2; New York Central, 99; Reading, 19 5-8; H. P., 19 3-4; W. U., 83 3-4.

New York, April 27.—Sugar rose one and a quarter on big trading at the opening of the market. The general list was quiet.

Nipped by the Frost.

Reno, Nev., April 27.—After two days' terrible wind snow began falling last evening and reached a depth of two inches. The night was very cold. Fruit trees out in full bloom, also the berry crop are thought to be damaged extensively.

Huxley on the Bible.

Prof. Huxley's views on Bible reading called out through discussion in the London School Board, are these: "Greatly to the surprise of many of my friends, I have always advocated the reading of the Bible, and the diffusion of the study of that most remarkable collection of books among the people. Its teachings are so infinitely superior to those of the sects, who are just as busy now as the Pharisees werer 1,800 years in smothering them under 'the precepts of men;' it is so certain, to my mind, that the Bible contains within itself the refutation of nine-tenths of the mixture of sophistical metaphysics and old-world superstition which has been piled round it by the so-called Christians of later times; it is so clear that the only immediate and ready antidote to the poison which has been mixed with Christianity, to the intoxication and delusion of mankind, lies in copious draughts of the undefiled spring, that I exercise the right and duty of free judgment on the part of every man, mainly for the purpose of inducing other laymen to follow my example. If the New Testament is translated into Zulu by Protestant missionaries, it must be assumed that a Zulu convert is competent to draw from its contents all the truths which it is necessary for him to believe. I trust that I may, without immodesty, claim to be put on the same footing as a Zulu."—New York Sun.

SHUTTING OUT FARMERS.

Proposal to Exclude Them From Insolvency Bill Lost.

Ottawa, April 27.—At a meeting of the insolvency committee to-day there was a big discussion as to shutting out farmers from the operation of the act. This was lost. An important amendment was made to the bill by placing farmers in the position as traders (that is to say, a creditor can force a farmer into insolvency the same as he could traders). The bill as it stood did not permit this. Mr. Bowell, who opposed the amendment, said it might destroy the principle of the bill and therefore endanger the whole measure.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

Rival Steamship Companies on Panama Route Reach an Understanding.

Leonard the Bank Smasher Arraigned—Nevada's Midwinter Exhibit.

San Francisco, April 27.—On the 1st of June there is to be another change in through freight business. As is known, the Pacific mail steamers Columbia, Newport and City of Para, on the Atlantic, have been under charter to the Panama Railway company. The charter expires on June 1st, and the Isthmus company has notified the Pacific mail company that it will not be renewed. This looks as if the Panama company were tired of the fight and proposed to throw up the sponge, notwithstanding its gallant boast to drive the Pacific mail steamers out of the waters. It means that there will be a compromise between the two companies and that the Pacific Mail will resume through freight business.

San Jose, Col., April 27.—The trial of H. M. Leonard, who wrecked the Santa Clara bank a year ago, on a charge of embezzlement of $8000; was resumed to-day. Leonard used about $150,000 of the bank's money, and other charges are pending against him.

San Francisco, April 27.—The Alameda county celebration is being held at the fair to-day. The weather is perfect and the attendance was greater than on any previous county day. Exercises were held in the county building in the afternoon.

The Nevada exhibit at the Midwinter Fair will probably be closed on June 1st, owing to lack of funds, only a small amount remaining in the hands of the managers.

President Jones, of the State University here, has resigned. Dr. J. E. Stubbs of Ohio was elected yesterday by a board of regents to be president. He assumes his duties on July 1st.

American News.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—Thos. Crumpton, colored, was hanged to-day for the murder of another negro named Shanklin, in a drunken quarrel last June.

Surcharged Stamps.

A circular has been issued from the British colonial office concerning the practice of using "surcharged" postage stamps and the difficulties the postoffices have with stamp collectors and dealers. Wholesale stamp dealers have agents all over the world. When they hear there is a limited stock of stamps of a particular value in an outlying place, they buy up the stock and ask for more. The colonial officials, to avoid the delay of sending home for fresh supplies, print on stamps of different values the figures representing the price of those desired. Such a stamp is a "surcharged" one, and is sought for eagerly by collectors. So the dealers buy them all also. Some dealers keep small sums deposited all over with local postmasters, with instructions to forward the value of any surcharged stamps whenever issued. Stamp collecting, however, adds considerable revenue to the various colonies. The republic of Liberia depends largely on the receipts from postage stamps, which it has beautifully engraved in London, mostly for the purpose of selling to collectors. It is said that Liberia, being unable to give any money to a delegate of the Chicago Exposition, gave a large supply of postage stamps. For every stamp used in the Cook islands, probably a couple of hundred are sold abroad. Enough is gained in this way almost to pay for the government expenses.—New York Sun.

Tim Campbell's Speech.

Congressman Tim Campbell is not a great orator, nor does he lay great claims to statesmanship, but he is popular in his district, and that is enough for him. So far as known he has made just one campaign speech, and that one still lives in the memory of his friends. The speech has become famous. It was delivered when Campbell first launched himself upon the turbulent sea of politics by making a race for congress in one of the Irish districts of New York city. An Italian named Rinaldo was his opponent in the campaign and Campbell made a speech on the "national and local issues." Here is Tim's speech in full:

"There is two bills before the country—the Mills bill and the McKinley bill. The Mills bill is for free trade, with everything free. The McKinley bill is for protection, with nothing free. Do you want everything free, or do you want to pay for everything?

"Having thus disposed of the national issue, I will now devote myself to the local issue, which is the Dago Rinaldo. He is from Italy. I am from Ireland. Are you in favor of Italy or Ireland?

"Having thus disposed of the local issue; thanking you for your attention, I will now retire."

The speech must have been very effective, for Tim's majority was over 12,000.—Boston Advertiser.

ROYALISTS RALLY.

Meeting of Provisional Government Opponents

ON PALACE SQUARE AT HONOLULU

All the Speakers Counsel Peaceableness and Moderation—Adherents of the Cause Advised Not to Vote—Resolutions Adopted Declaring Allegiance to the Present Government.

San Francisco, April 27.—Advices have just been received by the barkentine W. H. Dimond from the United Press correspondent at Honolulu, under date of April 11th, to the effect that the announced mass meeting of the royalists took place on the evning of the 10th inst., at Palace square. There might have been one thousand present, possibly one half natives and the rest Chinese and whites. There were five speakers, one pure native, two half white, a Canadian, Ashford, and an Englishman, Phillips. All the speakers urged quiet, peaceableness, moderation and a policy of inactivity, taking no part in the voting while waiting the action of the United States in the pending protest or appeal of the Hawaiian people. Nothing was said of loyalty to the queen or of the desire to return to the monarchy.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the royalists to decline to take the oath of allegiance to the provisional government and to oppose the re-establishment of the monarchy as provided in the call for the constitutional convention.

A copy of the resolutions was ordered to be presented to United States Minister Willis, with a request that the same be forwarded to Washington.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

LEGALIZES PRIZE FIGHTING.

New Orleans, April 26.—The supreme court decided the matter of the State v. the Olympic club to-day. The court affirmed the decision of the lower court, which was, by a majority vote of the jury, in favor of the club. The case has been pending for months, and the decision will permit the resumption of glove contests in Louisiana. The Olympic's victory in the supreme court means that the club may give fights again. The Olympic had arranged for a battle between Bowen and Abbott. Suddenly the attorney-general entered proceedings against the club, praying for an injunction. The case was laid before a jury in the circuit court, and after a long and interesting trial a verdict was given in favor of the club. The State promptly appealed to the supreme court. Chief Justice Nichols dissents.

HOW SLAVIN FAILED.

London, April 27.—The accounts of pugilist Slavin, recently adjudged bankrupt, show that he lost all his money in the saloon business.

BASEBALL.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

There will be a baseball match on Saturday, May 5, at Beacon Hill, between the James Bays and the Victoria Athletic club teams. Altogether there will be three matches on Saturday. The team winning two out of three will be matched against the Seattle team in the baseball match on the Queen's birthday.

MAPLE LEAF CLUB.

The Maple Leaf baseball club has reorganized for the season, and the members expect to play games with the Fernwood and Sunflower clubs. This will give the Victorians quite a number of good juvenile games to witness this season.

THE GUN.

TIME FOR ACTION.

The Victoria Gun Club will have a practice shoot at their grounds, Macaulay's Point, to-morrow, commencing at 2 p.m. All members who can possibly attend should be there. Strong teams are coming from Tacoma and Seattle to participate in the 24th of May meeting. They have been in practice for the past month, and the Victoria marksmen, not to be outdone, must get all the practice possible before the event.

NOTES.

The Victoria cricket club will have a practice to-morrow.

The lacrosse players are not turning out well to practice.

The Seattle Athletic club has its baseball game here on the May 24th demonstration among the fixtures for the season.

James Bay Athletic association oarsmen have commenced active training in singles and in crews.

How She Said "Yes."

A Lancashire lady has been relating a rather pretty story about a factory girl's way of answering a marriage proposal made to her. The young woman could not write or read writing, and one day, says the lady, she brought a letter to me to read it for her. It contained an offer of marriage. I happened to know that the writer was a deserving young artisan, so I said to her: "Now, you must consider this matter very seriously, and if you like to come to me when you have made up your mind I will write a reply for you." A day or two afterwards I met the girl again, and asked her if she wished me to answer the letter for her. "Oh, that is all right," said the girl, looking radiant and pleased. "I've settled it. I answered it myself." "Why, how did you do it?" I asked. And then she told me that she could make a capital "I," and that she stuck on the paper a piece of wool after it for "wull"—"I wool." Surely one of the quaintest acceptances of an offer of marriage ever penned!—Yorkshire Evening Post.

SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN.

Two Typical Denizens of the Sultry States Fight.

Montgomery Ala., April 26.—In a duel in the drug store of E. C. Andrew in the centre of this city this morning between two prominent young professional men, Walter L. Bragg and Dr. J. F. Naftel, Bragg was killed.

The trouble began last night in a theatre at a public speaking of Senator Morgan, where the young men were sitting near each other. On account of the crowded condition of the opera house it became necessary for those who desired to see and hear the speaker to shift to and fro at times. This Mr. Bragg did. Dr. Naftel cautioned Bragg about obstructing his view and finally told him no gentleman would do it.

"Do you mean to say I'm not a gentleman, sir?" asked Mr. Bragg.

"I do mean that," replied Dr. Naftel.

"I will see you to-morrow," said Mr. Bragg, "and we shall settle this matter."

"Very well," replied Dr. Naftel.

Nothing more was said. Bragg was a young attorney here, the son of the late Captain W. L. Bragg, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and high strung.

This morning he went to the drug store with the evident intention of seeking an apology from Dr. Naftel, whose office was there. They met near the rear of the store, and Bragg asked him if he still held to what he said last night. The latter replied that he did. Bragg then struck Dr. Naftel, who pulled his pistol and snapped it at Bragg. The latter jerked his revolver out and the duel began in earnest. Nine shots were fired. Bragg was shot in the abdomen, the ball ranging upward through the liver. He died two hours later. Dr. Naftel was shot in the face at the base of the nose, the ball going down into the mouth and stomach, and in the right shoulder, the right side and right arm, the arm being broken.

After the shooting Bragg, having emptied his pistol, staggered to Naftel and beat the latter's head horribly with the pistol. Both finally fell from exhaustion.

Dr. Naftel may recover, but his condition is serious. He is a young physician of considerable popularity and influence. Bragg was 26 years old and a graduate of the Washington Lee university at Lexington, W. Va.

A Burglar Shot Dead.

Portland, April 26.—About 1 o'clock this morning Policeman Austin discovered a burglar in a harness store at First and Jefferson street. He called upon the man to throw up his hands, but instead of doing so he started to run. The officer then shot him through the head, killing him instantly. Nothing was found on the burglar by which he could be identified.

A Juror Twice Sold.

Indianapolis, April 26.—The trial of Frank and Percival Coffin and A. S. Reed of the Indianapolis Cabinet Company, for aiding T. B. Haughey, president of the Indianapolis Bank, in wrecking that institution, ended abruptly this afternoon, when the judge announced that Juror Alvin Armstrong, of Lawrence county, had been guilty of conspiracy and corruption against the government by attempting to enter into a compact with the defendants to hang the jury for a consideration of $5,000. The juror was arrested as he sat in the box, the jury was discharged and the court adjourned until next Tuesday. Armstrong, who is a farmer, agreed with his neighbor, Frank O. Stannard, of Lawrence county, to hang the jury, and Stannard opened negotiations with Coffin's attorney's, asking $5,000 for Armstrong's work. A contract was drawn up. The attorneys then gave the whole thing away to the judge, turning over the contract. Stannard was arrested as he sat a delegate in the Republican state convention. He is of the firm of Stannard Bros., extensive stock raisers in Lawrence county, president of the Big Six Fair Association and secretary of the Bedford Fair and Trotting Association. He is also administrator of a big estate.

Fairhaven Coal for the U. S. Fleet.

Fairhaven, April 25.—President Black of the board of trade received a telegram to-day from Senator Spire confirming the report that all the vessels of the Behring Sea fleet have been ordered to take sufficient coal at Bellingham Bay to reach Unalaska, whither a supply of Comox, B. C., coal has been sent for the use of the vessels when on patrol duty. The secretary of the Blue Canyon company wired this afternoon from Seattle that he had secured the contract for coaling all the vessels, but President Larrabee, of the Fairhaven company, says he has no knowledge that the order received by his company has been revoked, and can conceive no reason why it should be, although he believes the price he quoted is somewhat higher than that quoted by the Blue Canyon. He has been requested to have 100 tons ready for the Yorktown Friday, and he still expects to furnish about 1,000 tons in all.

Addresses the Democrats.

Washington, April 26.—President Cleveland has forwarded the following letter to Chauncey F. Black, president of the national association of Democratic clubs:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., April 21st.

To Hon. Chauncey F. Black—Dear Sir: I have carefully read the communication you have placed in my hands setting forth the future purposes and present needs of the national association of Democratic clubs. The achievements of this organization should be familiar to all who are interested in the continuation of Democratic supremacy and should enlist the encouragement of those who appreciate the importance of any effective dissemination of political doctrine.

Your association has done much by way of educating our people, touching the particular subjects which are recognized as belonging to the Democratic faith, but it seems to me that its best service has been an enforcement and demonstration of the truth that our party is best organized and most powerful when it strives for principles instead of spoils, and that its best responds to the appellation applied by an enlistment in the people's cause.

This acknowledgement of true Democracy suggests that the national association of Democratic clubs, and every other Democratic organization, should labor unceasingly and earnestly to save our party in its time of power and responsibility from the degradation and disgrace of a failure to redeem the pledges upon which our fellow countrymen entrusted us with the control of their government.

All who are charged on behalf of the Democratic party with the redemption of these pledges should now be impressively reminded that we won our way to victory under the banner of tariff reform, so our insistence upon that principle is the condition of our retention of the people's trust, and that fealty to party organization demands the subordination of our individual advantages and wishes, and the putting aside of petty and ignoble jealousies and bickerings, when party principles and party integrity and party existence are at stake.

I cheerfully enclose a contribution to the funds necessary to carry on the good work of your organization, with a hearty wish for its continued success and usefulness. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE LOS ANGELES.

History and Description of the Ill-fated Steamer.

San Francisco, April 27.—The steamer Los Angeles was built for the United States revenue service. She was launched in the year 1866 and was christened the Wyanda. The same year the Wyanda was launched her sister ship, the revenue cutter Lincoln, was also completed. The Wyanda was 197 feet in length, 27 feet 5 inches beam and had a depth from the main deck of 11 feet 2 inches. She was rigged brigantine fashion, having considerable sailing capacity. These two ships, the Wyanda and Lincoln, were the first revenue ships to have propellers.

In 1867 the Wyanda came around the Horn to San Francisco in company with the Lincoln, they being the first revenue cutters under steam to appear in Pacific waters. The history of the Wyanda from the time of her arrival here until she was condemned by the government and sold in 1874 was an uneventful one. Most of the time she was stationed in San Francisco bay.

In 1874 the condemned Wyanda was bought by the firm of Goodall, Perkins & Co. and entirely rebuilt to suit the coasting trade. The Lincoln was also purchased by the same firm, converted into a sailing vessel and re-christened the St. Louis. The St. Louis was employed in the lumber trade until last winter, when she was wrecked.

The Los Angeles has been a most prosperous ship. Since she has been owned by Goodall, Perkins & Co. she has been kept constantly plying between San Francisco and the ports of the southern coast. She was regarded by the officers and sailors as a lucky ship. During her whole career she never met with any serious accident until last Saturday night, and was never laid up for repairs for any great length of time.

An old seaman who had been employed on board of the Los Angeles for years said yesterday, in gossiping of the accident:

"Captain Leland was known to be a first-class officer and the Los Angeles was a seaworthy ship and a lucky one. It is the old story of the pitcher going to the well once too often."

Allen Favors Coxey.

Washington, April 26.—In the senate to-day Senator Allen, of Nebraska, offered the following resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration:

Whereas, It is currently reported that unarmed, law-abiding and peaceably disposed, but unemployed citizens of the United States are about to peaceably assemble in Washington to petition the government for a redress of their grievances, and

Whereas, Threats of arresting such persons have been made on their entering the District of Columbia and city of Washington, therefore be it

Resolved, First, under the constitution of the United States citizens of the United States, regardless of their rank of state in life, have an undoubted and unquestionable right to peaceably assemble and petition the government for the redress of their grievances, at any place within the United States where they do not menace or endanger persons or property or disturb the transaction of business or the free use of the streets and highways of the public. Second, that such persons have an undoubted right to visit or assemble in the city of Washington for any and all peaceable purposes as any portion of the territory belonging to the jurisdiction of the United States, at all times being amendable to the law for any violation thereof. Third, that such persons have a right to enter on the capitol grounds of the United States and in the capitol itself as fully and to as great an extent as any other citizens or persons as long as they do not disturb or hinder the transaction of public business or menace the public peace or the rights of persons and property, and any threat of violence to such persons, under such circumstances would be a clear violation of their constitutional rights. Fourth, that we commend the prompt enforcement of all just constitutional laws looking to the preservation of the public business and the prevention of crime, but under pretense of preserving the public peace and the prevention and punishment of crime, peaceable and law-abiding citizens must not be disturbed in the full and free exercise of their constitutional rights.

Objection was made to the consideration of the resolution and it went over under the rules.

New York, April 26.—Coxey, commander in chief of the commonweal army, rested peacefully in New York to-day, and no stately sentinel stood guard about his quarters in the Sturtevant house.

"I am a simple, plain man," said he apologetically, to a reporter. "I reck nothing of outward show. I can get along very comfortably without a retinue, and when I travel it is better to be in quiet than with the blare of trumpets. I am a meek, retiring man, who shuns notoriety; yet I am bold, defiant and determined when there is a great wrong to be righted. Yes, sir; the fire and the will and the courage of Andrew Jackson flash out when the crying voices of these times appeal to me.

"Christ has come to earth again, has been reincarnated. He is about to begin an emancipation of this grand country that has fallen from the hands of the people, its rightful owners, who fought and bled for it, into the clutches of the robbers and the knaves and the hypocrites. . . . At the head of the banner that at the head of our army bears the likeness of the new Christ, with the inscriptions:

"'He hath risen.' 'Peace on earth, good will toward men,' but death to interest on bonds.'

"It is simply the Nazarene astir again upon earth, just as it always will be when men get so bad and so abandoned that nothing but the actual presence of Christ is able to purify them again."

Cash for the Rebels.

Montevideo, via Galveston, April 26.—The ex-minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay declares that the River Platte Committee for the Brazilian revolution received $600,000 from Europeans and Brazilians for the revolutionary cause. Six hundred and forty-seven Brazilian refugees landed here to-day. They declared that their downfall was caused by Admiral Mello. Several, however, say the blame rests upon General Salgado. The Brazilian minister, in an official communication to the Uruguayan government, guarantees life and liberty to all rebel soldiers who wish to return to Brazil. This guaranty has been accepted by 230 men, who will be carried to Brazil at the expense of the government. Those who remain are provided with lodgings by the Uruguayan Charity Society, and 400 more are expected to join them to-morrow. The condition of the refugees is pitiful.

American.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 26.—The Carnegie Steel company is going to fight the informers of the armor plate frauds. This information comes from Chairman H. C. Frick, who yesterday told a former employee of the Homestead mills that the company does not propose to be held up for any more money. The first man to suffer will be John McLuckie, ex-burgess of Homestead, the man who furnished Attorney Wallace with the story that the Carnegie company had been deceiving the government ever since it went into the armor plate business. The suit will probably be in the nature of a conspiracy case.

Mr. J. Alcide Chausse
Montreal, P. Q.

A Marvelous Medicine

Whenever Given a Fair Trial Hood's Proves Its Merit.

The following letter is from Mr. J. Alcide Chausse, architect and surveyor, No. 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Canada:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for about six months and am glad to say that it has done me a great deal of good. Last May my weight was 152 pounds, but since

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla it has increased to 163. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a marvellous medicine and am very much pleased with it." J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

25 CENTS A BOX.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO., Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER.

TUESDAY, MAY 1st, 1894

Customs Sale

Under instructions from A. R. Milne, Esq., Collector, I will sell by Public Auction at Customs warehouses and wharves

ALL GOODS REMAINING UNCLEARED,

Especially from Sale advertised on February 20, 1894. At 10 O'CLOCK a.m. at the OUTER WHARF A; at 11 o'clock, Unclaimed Goods on INNER WHARF B; immediately afterwards on Turner, Beeton's wharf 2, at Appraiser's office, H.B. Co.'s warehouse No. 2.

Particulars can be had at the Customs House.

Terms Cash.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Sale, House and Lot,

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 11 A.M.

I will sell at my Salesroom, Wharf street, under the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed by Samuel Edmunds Field, dated Sept. 22, '90, and Jan. 29, '91, respectively; all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot 69 being a subdivision of lots 22, 24, 25, Fernwood Estate, as per map 262, L. R. Office. The said property has a frontage on North Pembroke Street of 152 ft. 8 in. and 114 ft. on Belmont Avenue, more or less. There is a good dwelling house on this property.

For particulars apply to Davie, Pooley & Luxton, 47 Langley street, Mortgagee's Solicitors, or to

GEO. BRYNES, Auctioneer.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
AUCTIONEER.

By order of the Mortagee, on the premises known as the VICTORIA IRON WORKS, in the City of Victoria, under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain indenture of Chattel Mortgage, dated the 5th day of April, 1893, and duly registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

All and singular the Plant, Machinery and Chattels (more particularly described in schedule thereto), in, upon and about the messuages and premises of the

Victoria Iron Works Co., Ltd,

situate on the land known as Lots 5, 6, 18 and 19, in Block C, Finlayson Estate, in said City of Victoria.

The said Plant, Machinery and Chattels are to be sold subject to a mortgage to the Trustees of the Estate of Roderick Finlayson, deceased, for the sum of $3,737.00 and interest.

Terms Cash. JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

e25-td

AUCTION MORTGAGE SALE

Thursday, 3rd May, 1894

at 11 o'clock a.m.

I have been instructed to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated 19th October, 1892, registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office, in Charge Book Vol. II, Fol. 413, No. 13,500 B, certain lands situated on Carr street, James Bay District, and comprising all that piece or parcel of land known and described as sub-division Lots numbers 12 and 13, of Section VI, Beckley Farm, as shown on the sub-division plan deposited in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria, and numbered 229. There is a good two-story dwelling house on the said lots, with nice garden. The property is desirably situated.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, balance at 8 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to Arthur Robertson, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., or to

a24-10t G. BRYNES, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Second Street, between Kings Road and Bay Street is closed to public traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.
Victoria, B. C., April 14.

MUNICIPAL.

Assessment notices have this day (April 20th) been posted to all parties assessed for Land and Improvements in the city.

If not delivered at residence please call at postoffice for same.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
City Assessor.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and Kootenay Lake, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

Notice to Subscribers.

During my absence from the city Albert Wylde will collect all subscriptions to the Daily Times.

B. HAIGH.

Daily Times office, April 21.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 18th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $55,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000 each, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of May, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest as aforesaid, at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England, New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894" with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894. ap5-td

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. j24

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plemerleit, Gorge Road

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE.

Third Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

mf31-tf

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 894.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

SING KEE,

24 Herald Street, Victoria, B. C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken. m1-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
138 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. a19-tf

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS

Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS

Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST AFTER MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Premature ness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SAVE Money! Time! Labor!

BY USING

THE H. & K.

Self Cleansing Plate Polishing Cloth

NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.

The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.

Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.

The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.

Price 25 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.

For sale at—

SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO., and WEILER BROS.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 27 Third street, Victoria. 27m30

MR. BLAKE IN PARLIAMENT.

The Canadian Statesman as He Appears to an English Critic.

The London Daily News, in its series of articles on "Men of the New Parliament," has this to say of Hon. Edward Blake: Mr. Blake and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji have two things in common. Both have been remarkably successful in parliament. Both are subjects of the Queen who, before presenting themselves to constituencies in the United Kingdom, held high positions in distant part of Her Majesty's domains. Mr. Naoroji was prime minister of Boroda. Mr. Blake was president of the Canadian privy council and leader of the Liberal party in the Dominion. Otherwise there is little or no resemblance between the two men. Mr. Blake had to contend against the great disadvantage of his Canadian fame, which pitched the expectation of the house of commons very high, and familiarity with an audience very different from that which he addressed at Westminster.

It is quite as creditable to Mr. Blake's tact as to his ability that he should from the first have completely surmounted both these serious obstacles. His speech in regard to Mr. Chamberlain on the first reading of the home rule bill was a real masterpiece. Mr. Chamberlain, indeed, is not so difficult to answer as some debaters inferior to him in strength and clearness. He never quite knows his subject, and usually makes some mistake big enough to furnish an adversary with valuable material. But on this occasion he surpassed himself, and delivered what was, and is, in the general opinion, the best of his parliamentary speeches. Mr. Blake, who had taken copious notes, followed at once, and dissected his arguments with consummate skill. Old parliamentary hands, not prepossessed in Mr. Blake's favor, were heard to declare that they had never known anything better done. Mr. Blake's fluency is indeed marvellous. It is unEnglish, and regarded with some suspicion by good patriots on that account. Hesitation in the house of commons is so frequent and grammar so rare that Mr. Blake seems a portent and wonder. One of his first speeches, if not his first speech, in this country, was delivered at the dinner of the Eighty club, where he was the guest of the evening. Mr. Blake had, with exaggerated and unnecessary caution, committed his remarks to writing beforehand, and read them from a voluminous manuscript. The natural inference was that he could not express himself without preparation on the spur of the moment. A more erroneous inference was never drawn. There is no readier debater in the house of commons. Mr. Blake has not confined his attention to Mr. Chamberlain. He has dealt, among other people, with Mr. T. W. Russell, who paid a special visit to Canada for the purpose of discovering that Quebec was a French and Catholic province. Mr. Russell, with characteristic taste and discretion, pitted his ignorance against Mr. Blake's knowledge, and made a personal attack upon Mr. Blake with disastrous results to himself.

Mr. Blake, like most Liberals and home rulers, is the reverse of a separationist. When he led the Liberal party of Canada he declined to have anything to do with annexationists, who desired incorporation with the United States. Though a democrat by conviction and sentiment, he is essentially a moderate man, working by decorous means to reasonable ends. Irish by descent, he was born and bred at Toronto, so that before the general elections of 1892 his whole career was Canadian. He took his degree at Toronto university; he married the Bishop of Huron's daughter; he practiced at the Canadian bar; he was prime minister of Ontario and minister of justice for the Dominion. He still practices before the judicial committee of the privy council, where he found himself the other day, curiously enough, opposed to Mr. Carson. Mr. Blake's profound and thorough knowledge of constitutional law, with which even Mr. Bryce is not better acquainted, was of great service to the government, and to his Irish colleagues, in committee on the home rule bill. Mr. Blake was returned for South Longford by the pleasant and satisfactory majority of seven to one. He thus had ample opportunity of testing at his election the truth of the Tory assurance that the Irish people cared no more for home rule. Mr. Blake is one of the many Protestants elected in Ireland by Catholic votes. It did not seem to strike the Irish Tories that they would make themselves less ridiculous by taunting Irish Catholics with persecution if they could produce a specimen of a Catholic elected by Protestant votes. Mr. Blake was a great acquisition to the Nationalist party, who are often charged most unjustly with provincial narrowness of mind and view. But he has never thrust himself forward or pretended to be more than an ordinary member of the party. The extreme modesty of Mr. Justin McCarthy, perhaps the most unassuming leader to be found in history, is almost equalled by his distinguished colleague in the representation of Longford. For Mr. Blake is a very distinguished man. He has refused, like a genuine radical and colonist, the red ribband of St. Michael and St. George. He has played a great part in great affairs in a young and vigorous community, where the problems of constitutional government have been raised and solved in the most interesting fashion. Only the other day the judicial committee, sitting at Whitehall, decided a case in which Mr. Blake himself was counsel, and which adjusted the constitutional powers of the Ontario legislature with those of the Dominion parliament. This is precisely the sort of question which would arise under the home rule bill, and which the wiseacre, the superior person, declares that no tribunal could determine.

ENSIGN GALT.

A Young Lady Who Gave up Much to Work for Religion.

The Ottawa Citizen says:—The pulpit discussion of woman's work and duty which we heard on Sunday brings to mind one noble spirit which recently left us after having labored for the improvement of her fellow-beings in Ottawa for more than a year. Miss Ethel Galt is a daughter of Chief Justice and niece of Sir Alexander Galt, formerly finance minister of Canada. Born to a position in the best society, with the social qualities which win favor and the means that secure ease, Miss Galt had every temptation to give herself up to a life of pleasure and fashionable enjoyment. Yet she resisted these seductions, broke the bonds of habit and the associations of friends and family, and resolved to devote her life to the work of God, the spread of religion, the salvation of men's souls. Instead of luxury and amusement, which were within her grasp, Miss Galt has chosen privation and misery. The question of woman's proper sphere is never raised in such cases as this. All the world recognizes that there is an element of heroism and devotion in the work of such a person which makes considerations of that kind irrelevant and absurd. Miss Galt belongs to the select circle of great characters of whom the world never has an overplus at any time, but who are the salt of the earth when they do appear.

RELIEF OF THE HELPLESS.

Features of the Austrian System of Dealing With the Poor.

The Austrian and German methods of dealing with the question of the unemployed and the vagrants, heretofore described in these columns, have attracted the attention of the thinking men of the community. The problems with which they deal are the problems now before this country. But a subscriber, whose interest is not confined to the problem of dealing with the able-bodied unemployed, asks besides for some account of the method adopted by Austria for the relief of the impoverished, old and young, who are unable to support themselves.

The Austrian poor law is a well considered enactment, and yet it is not so far in advance of the American practice as might be expected from the superiority of the Austrian vagrancy laws. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the United States is not so far behind in the work of caring for the helpless as in dealing with the unemployed.

An account of the system followed at Vienna, at hand, gives the following salient features: The responsibility for the relief of the destitute is placed on the district or town, and relief is a matter of right. The authorities are exhorted to be as considerate in the treatment of the helpless as they are severe in dealing with able bodied vagrants. The aged poor, especially, are given a consideration rare in any country. They are well fed, well clothed, and their feelings carefully looked to. The fact that the almshouse is the inevitable end of a large part of the population that reaches old age, the fact that the most rigid self-denial cannot enable the workman to lay by a provision for old age, has made the almshouse respectable. "Old age relief is a right, not a charity," declared the first emperor Joseph over a hundred years ago, and that declaration embodies the spirit of the present system. Any person above sixty years of age and without means of support may claim from the local treasury an annuity of one-third the average yearly wages he has received. If this old age pension is not sufficient for his support he may receive perhaps room and fire, or he may enter one of the public charitable houses. These are maintained with attention to cheerfulness and comfort, and beyond services in keeping the place in order the inmates may spend their time as they please.

The details of the management of the Austrian almshouses are worthy of study by American administrators. In principle they are little different from the institutions of this country, but in economy of management and consideration for the inmates they are superior. But the provisions for the care of children who are left destitute have many points that might well be copied by the United States. There is no workhouse for children. The state undertakes to make them good citizens and to prevent any stigma from attaching to them from their condition. As a prime means to this end the family system is followed, the institution or asylum system avoided wherever possible. The children are placed with well to do peasants, a moderate board is paid, and they are to be regarded, cared for and trained as sons and daughters of the family. To prevent abuse certain citizens are appointed as "official fathers" or "mothers," and they must see that the children in their district are properly treated and trained. When the children reach an age when better instruction is required than can thus be secured they are sent to special training schools, where the boys are taught handicrafts and the girls all a housewife's accomplishments. Those who show special talents are given a higher education. The object sought is to give the same opportunities to the wards of the state as to the more fortunate children who have parents to provide for them. While no system of state can equal that secured by parental affection, the results are pronounced good. As the report from which we report declares, "the adopted children of the city turn out as a rule useful men and women, self-supporting, law-abiding and capable of doing good service in the world."—Examiner.

Hard to Tame.

"The zebra is naturally a ferocious animal, and can never be tamed unless the process is commenced when the animal is very young," said Thomas L. Durward, of San Francisco, who was at the Lindell yesterday. "I spent a number of years of my life in South Africa and had several opportunities of watching the zebra in its wild state. One day one of those animals joined a drove of my horses which I had turned out to graze. At night when the horses were driven into the inclosure where they were kept the zebra followed, seeming to be perfectly content with his new companions. I then determined to keep him and see if I could not domesticate him. He was accordingly lassoed and tied to a tree, but so furious did he become at the sight of any one that the greatest caution had to be used in approaching him. Herbs were brought to him from the places where he was wont to graze, but he steadily refused to eat. Every conceivable article of diet which was thought might tempt his appetite was set before him, but in vain. He drank water by the bucketful, and his thirst never seemed to be quenched. After three weeks, during which time he subsisted entirely on water, the beast died.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In consequence of winter diet and lack of open air exercise, the whole physical mechanism becomes impaired. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy, in the spring of the year, to strengthen the appetite, invigorate the system, and expel all impurities from the blood.

Then Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A BY-LAW

To Enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to raise the sum of $100,000 for Sewerage purposes.

And whereas, for the purpose aforesaid it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, the sum of $100,000;

And whereas it will require the sum of $5,156 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest;

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893 is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 36-100ths of one mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation, by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $100,000 currency money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinafter recited;

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued, not exceeding however, the said sum of $100,000, either in currency or sterling money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, (or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid,) and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

3. The said debentures shall bear date the thirtieth day of May, 1894, and shall be made payable in 50 years from the said date, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debentures or coupons;

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $4,500 and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $656.

7. For the purpose of the payment of the said sums, in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 36-100ths of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the said City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them;

8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures, and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the "Municipal Act, 1892," and the amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1894.

10. This by-law may be cited as the "Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 16th day of April, 1894.

NOTICE.

Take notice the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Burnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street, (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's office,
Victoria, April 19, 1894.

No. 224.

A BY-LAW

To Authorize "The Victoria Electric Company, Limited," to erect poles and String Wires, and generally to operate and carry on the business for which the said Company was incorporated, under, over and through the streets and other public Places of the City of Victoria.

Whereas "The Victoria Electric Company, Limited," became on the 20th day of September, 1890, a duly incorporated company under the laws of the province of British Columbia, having for its objects, inter alia, the carrying on of a general business of electric lighting and electric power supply, and any other business which can be conveniently carried on by the company in connection with the above business;

And whereas shortly after the incorporation of the said company as aforesaid, the company, in pursuance, of and with the approval of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and for the purpose of carrying on and giving effect to the business and purposes of the said company, caused to be erected and has erected a number of poles, and has strung wires thereon, in and through the streets and other public places within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria;

And whereas the Victoria Electric Company, Limited, has petitioned the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to pass a by-law to authorize and approve of the erection of the said poles and wires by the said company already erected, and to authorize the said company to erect such further poles and wires within and through the streets and other public places of the City of Victoria as may be necessary for the due carrying on and operation of the business and objects for which the said company was incorporated;

And whereas under and by virtue of subsection 29 of section 104 of the "Municipal Act, 1892," the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is empowered to make by-laws for the authorization and regulation of electric light companies;

And whereas it is expedient to pass the by-law petitioned for by the Victoria Electric Company, Limited;

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Victoria Electric Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, hereinafter referred to as "the Company," and they are hereby authorized and empowered to erect and continue poles and wires thereon for the purpose of electric lighting and supplying electric power, or any other objects which can be conveniently carried on by the company in connection with their said business, and to do such other works and things as may be necessary for carrying on the said works in and through the streets and other public places of the said City of Victoria; provided always, that the said works in erecting the said poles and stringing the said wires shall be under and subject to the approval and supervision of the City Engineer, or such other officer as the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria may from time to time appoint.

2. The consent, ratification and authority of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby given, made and granted to the company in respect of the works already executed by them as aforesaid in the erection of poles and stringing of wires in and through the streets and other public places of the said City of Victoria, for the purpose of enabling the company to carry on and operate the business for which it was incorporated.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Victoria Electric Company, Limited, Authorization By-law."

Passed the Municipal Council the 9th day of April, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council this 10th day of April, 1894.

(L.S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 10th day of April, A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

A BY-LAW

To Raise $25,000.00 to Acquire the Land and Improvements of the British Columbia Agricultural Association for Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Purposes.

Whereas by a by-law of the Corporation of the City of Victoria finally passed on the 9th day of December, A.D. 1892, and numbered 149, there was granted to the British Columbia Agricultural Association by the said Corporation, the sum of $25,000 to aid and assist the said Association in its building operations;

And whereas the said sum of $25,000 has been duly expended on the erection of suitable and necessary exhibition buildings on the lands of the said Association in accordance with the terms and conditions of of the said by-law;

And whereas there was expended by the said Association upon its lands, and improvements thereon, a further sum of $20,000 obtained by loan secured by mortgage upon the said lands and improvements;

And whereas the said Association is indebted to various persons and firms in a further aggregate sum of about $5,000.

And whereas the said Association is organized not for the purpose of any private or individual profit or gain, but for the protection and advancement of the agricultural, mechanical and industrial interests of the province, and more particularly of those interests as associated with the trade and prosperity of the City of Victoria;

And whereas for the more effectual carrying out of the objects of the said association, it is deemed expedient and advisable that the Corporation of the City of Victoria, should purchase, hold and manage the lands and buildings of the said Association.

And whereas the said Association has applied to the said Corporation for further aid in carrying out its said objects and it has been agreed that upon payment by the said Corporation, of the said mortgage debt of $20,000 and the said sum of $5,000, the said Association shall and will grant and convey to the said Corporation in fee simple the lands and premises of the said Association, hereinafter particularly described for the purpose of holding agricultural and industrial exhibitions;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid, it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, the sum of $25,000;

And whereas it will require the sum of $1,289 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest;

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893, is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 1-14th of a mill in the dollar for paying such debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows;

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $25,000 currency or sterling money at the rate of $4.86 2-3rds to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised, or received, to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the objects hereinbefore recited;

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed, and issued for such sums as may be required not exceeding however the sum of $25,000 either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

Sec. 3. The said debentures shall bear date the thirtieth day of May, 1894, and shall be made payable in fifty years from the said date at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

Sec. 4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof which interest shall be payable half yearly at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debenture or coupon.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or in the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $1,125, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity there shall be raised annually the sum of $164.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of payment of the said sum in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 1-14th of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or land and improvements in the City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

Sec. 8. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

Sec. 9. The said Association shall immediately after this by-law shall have received the assent of the ratepayers of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, and before the said Corporation shall have paid the said mortgage debt or other debts or any portion thereof, make and execute a proper conveyance to the said Corporation of all those parcels of lands described as follows: All those certain parcels or tracts of land, situate in the District of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, being composed of the North Westerly three and thirty-eight one-hundredths (3 38-100) acres of sub-division 10 (ten) of section twenty-eight (28) Victoria District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Eastern boundary of said section twenty-eight (28) Victoria District, two thousand and eighteen (2018) feet south from the north east corner of said section twenty-eight (28); thence south two hundred and forty one feet nine inches (241 ft. 9 in.) along said eastern boundary; thence west and parallel to the southern boundary of the Driving Park, five hundred and ninety eight (598) feet to a road hereinafter described; thence north along the east side of said road, two hundred and forty one feet nine inches, (241 ft. 9 in.) to the Driving Park; thence east along the southern boundary of the Driving Park six hundred and twenty (620) feet to the point of commencement, and more particularly delineated on the map or plan attached to a certain indenture made the 18th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between John Sylvester Bowker, of the City of Victoria aforesaid, and Mary Bowker, his wife, of the one part, and the said mortagors and trustees of the other part and registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1891, in Absolute Fees Book, vol. 13 (thirteen) folio twenty-nine (29) as number 12,500 a, together with the right of way over and along the road fifty feet wide running north from the Cadboro Bay Road to sub-division eleven (11) of section twenty-eight (28) along the western boundary of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land as the same is now used and traveled, and that certain piece or parcel of land commencing at a point on the western boundary of section sixty-one (LXI) Victoria District, two thousand and eighteen (2,018) feet from the north west corner thereof; thence two hundred and forty-one feet nine inches (241 ft. 9 in.) south along the said western boundary of section sixty-one (XLI); thence at a deflection angle of ninety two degrees seventeen minutes to the left two hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches (267 ft. 8 in.) to the western side of Cadboro Bay Road, thence two hundred and forty-two feet six inches (242 ft. 6 in.) north along the western side of the said road; thence west two hundred and eighty one feet eight inches (281 ft. 8 in.) to the point of beginning, containing in all one and fifty, two one hundredths (1 52-100ths) acres more or less as shown on the map or plan attached to a certain indenture made the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one, between William Henry Thistle of the said City of Victoria, of the one part, and the said mortgagers of the other part, and registered in the land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid, on the 2nd day of November, A.D. 1891, in Absolute Fees Book, vol. 13, folio 110 as number 12,734 a, together with all buildings, fixtures, commons, ways, profits, privileges, rights, easements, and appurtenances to the said hereditaments belonging or with the same or any part thereof held or enjoyed or appurtenant thereto, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property claim and demand of the mortgagors and of the trustees, in, to and upon, the same premises, together with all improvements, etc., thereon or appurtenant thereto, and deliver the same in escrow to the Bank of British North America, at the City of Victoria, to be delivered to the said Corporation, when and so soon as the said Corporation shall have paid and satisfied the said mortgage debt and other debts as aforesaid to an amount not exceeding however the said amount of $25,000 or such other sum as may be realized from the sale of the said debentures.

Sec. 10. The Corporation of the City of Victoria, may upon such terms and conditions as to them may seem fit, make and grant to the said British Columbia Agricultural Association or to any other Association, Society or Company, having for an object among others the holding of agricultural exhibitions, the use of the said lands, buildings and premises, but the said Corporation in respect of such exhibition, shall in no way be liable for any debts, expenses, expenditures, losses or damages, incurred or sustained by any such association, society or company, holding such exhibition, or by any person or persons attending or exhibiting any article or thing at such exhibition.

Sec. 11. This by-law shall before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the thirtieth day of May, 1894.

Sec. 12. This by-law may be cited as "The Exhibition Loan By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council this 18th day of April, 1894.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Burnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, April 19th, 1894.

A BY-LAW

For Granting Aid to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Whereas the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital have applied to the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the sum of $35,000 to aid the said hospital in paying off its indebtedness,

And whereas the Corporation of the City of Victoria has determined to grant such aid by donating to the said hospital the sum of $35,000;

And whereas the said Corporation is authorized to make such grant by subsection 13 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid, it is intended to raise the said sum of $35,000 by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the said City;

And whereas it will require the sum of $1,805 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest.

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893, is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 1-10th of a mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed, except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $35,000 currency money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinafter recited;

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued, not exceeding however, the sum of $35,000 either in currency or sterling money, (at the rate of $4.86 2-3rd to the one pound sterling,) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, (or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid), and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

3. The said debentures shall bear date the thirtieth day of May, 1894, and shall be made payable in 50 years from the said date, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debentures or coupons;

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency, there shall be raised annually the sum of $1,575 and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $230.

7. For the purpose of the payment of the said sums in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 1-10th of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the said City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them;

8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the "Municipal Act, 1892," and the amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1894.

10. This by-law may be cited as "The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 18th day of April, A.D. 1894

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Burnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, April 19th, 1894.

ADVERTISE
IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Meade, V.S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 138 Fort Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. feb20tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 75 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next post-office. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 452.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 1, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

MISS FOX,
Teacher of Piano and Harmonium.
RESIDENCE—36 Mason street, near Pandora avenue. mar21-1m

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. feb13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jy18 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.
j-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular congregation every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
E. PRIOR EEK, K. of R. & S.
octs

ST. ANDREWS & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard street, on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 139.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Ghasse Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA:
Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to state that I have taken over the Leander Tepid Swimming Baths, Fort Street.
I have had extended experience in this business in London, Eng.
Being a certified medical masseur, I am prepared to undertake the care of all persons requiring my service.
The water of the swimming tank and all other parts of the establishment will be kept scrupulously clean and fresh. Lessons in swimming by a competent instructor.
On Ladies' Days (every Monday) a lady will be in attendance who will see that the lady patrons of the Bath want for no comfort. Hot tea and coffee obtainable on the premises.
Electric Bath now in operation; highly recommended by the medical profession.
I claim your patronage, ladies and gentlemen, for the reason that it shall be my earnest endeavor to conduct this establishment on strictly first class principles. Trusting the same will meet with your approval and support, I have the honor to be, ladies and gentlemen, your obedient servant,
DONALD F. MacDONALD.
Leander Hammam Baths, Jermyn St., London, England. mar21-1m

NOT RESPONSIBLE.
BR. SHIP BENMORE,
Capt. Scott, from Liverpool.
Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without their written order.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.
a25-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

The Regatta Committee will meet at City Hall, FRIDAY Evening, April 27th, at 8 o'clock.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Secretary.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart boy for office. Address stating qualifications and salary required, to A. B., Box 147, Victoria.

WANTED—A general servant at No. 4 Erie street, James Bay. a26-3t

WANTED—A dental student. Apply to T. J. Jones, L.D.S., over Bank of B.C.

WANTED—A nurse-maid where another is kept; wages $12; references required. Enquire this office. a25-3t

FEMALE COOK WANTED—Apply to the Matron, Jubilee Hospital. ap26-tf

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid, weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. 16sm&w

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT—Wanted by young married man; good book-keeper or correspondent; also experienced in the painting and cooking professions. Apply M., 5 Green street, City. a25-1w

COMPETENT CLERK, book-keeper and correspondent, with knowledge of shorthand and languages, offers his services for small salary sufficient to pay living expenses. Address "Stenog," Times office. a12-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A flat of eight furnished rooms. For particulars enquire at 13 Trounce avenue. a26-tf

FOR SALE—A great bargain; four houses on two lots, North road, Spring Ridge. Helsterman & Co. a25-3

FOR SALE—Two splendid building lots within twenty minutes' walk from post-office, close to car track, public school and park; frontage on two streets; price $650 each. Address "Property," Times office. a24-2w

HORSE FOR SALE, price $150; a good buggy horse, thoroughly quiet, does not object to tram cars, steam engines or anything else. Apply at H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt. a23-tf

FOR SALE—Fresh milch cows quiet and gentle. Apply to James W. Meidrum, Douglas street. a18-2w

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let; use of bath; terms very moderate. Apply 37 Kane street. a24-1m

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let and housekeeping accommodation for married couple. Miss McCandless's, 63 Superior street, James Bay.

PIANOS TO LET—76 Princess avenue. a21-2w

TO RENT—A fine new two story, 6 roomed house; hot and cold water bath; $13 per month; near Dallas road. Apply at 100 Menzies street, or J. Piercy & Co., Yates street. a20-2w

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

TO RENT—Five room, well furnished cottage, desirable location, with large garden; rent $25. Apply at Clarence Hotel.

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from postoffice. Apply Alan S. Dunfleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

TO LET For housekeeping, two rooms, furnished, with water. Mrs. Wharton, 15 Caledonia avenue. ap16-1m

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A liver cocker spaniel with fancy collar, name "Nic" engraved. Persons found harboring after this notice will be prosecuted. Reward if returned to Maude Chambers, Gorge road. a25-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

POLLARD vs. BRECKINRIDGE celebrated breach of promise case; Agents Wanted; book ready; history of litigants; illustrated; 500,000 will be sold; prospectus free. W. H. Ferguson Co., Cincinnati, O. a26-5t-eod

REMOVED—Miss Coffey, dressmaker, has removed to 61 1-2 Government street, up stairs, opposite "The Westside." a25-1w

WANTED—Party with capital of $1,000 to put in a stock of general merchandise at the best trading point in the province. Liberal inducements to the right party. Address H. P. Palmerston, Boundary Creek, B. C. ap25-1m

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

The Japanese Bazaar

NEW GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Porcelains, Baskets, Matting, Curios.

T. S. FUTCHER,
Importer and Retailer, 41 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B. C

Teeth Without Plates.

By Dr. Finley's new method artificial teeth can be inserted without plates, nothing whatever covers the roof of the mouth, no rubber is used to give a bad taste and interfere with the speech. This system is specially adapted for public speakers, singers, etc., etc.

86 1-2 Government Street.

Medical Examination.

The next medical examination of the B. C. Medical Council will be held in the City of Victoria on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, next, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Further information can be had by applying to the Registrar.

G. L. MILNE,
a17-2w Registrar and Secretary.

G. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
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The Daily Times.

"EXTRANEOUS MATTERS."

It is significant that the Nakusp & Slocan railway arrangement is looked on with suspicion by nearly all the papers in Kootenay, which must be taken as good authorities, since they are on the ground. At various times we have produced comments from those papers which clearly conveyed the opinion that the scheme has been worked for other interests than those of the province. Now comes the Slocan Prospector, published in the heart of the district concerned, with the following strong indictment:

It begins to look as if the Nakusp & Slocan railway will not be completed to the forks of Carpenter creek this year. The track laying, which was discontinued last November on account of the fall in the Columbia river, will not be resumed before the latter part of May. It is not likely that the Columbia river will be high enough for the transportation of rails until the last of this month, and it will be some time later before there will be enough rails at Nakusp to commence work. From Nakusp to the end of the track much repairing is required to get the roadbed in shape for the engine. The engine at Nakusp is not suitable for the work, and a smaller one will have to be provided before satisfactory work can be done. All these details will retard the construction of the road between Nakusp and Slocan lake, and the company will do well if it completes the road to the head of the lake by July. The grade between the head of Slocan lake and New Denver will require considerable work, as the spring rains have done a great amount of damage. The grade has been damaged more, however, between Slocan lake and Three Forks than any other part of the road. The washouts and slides along Carpenter creek will delay construction for several weeks at least.

Of course, if the construction company were disposed to put the road in shape as far as Three Forks at any cost, trains would be running before snow flies, but from all appearances such is not the case. The company has too much real estate at Nakusp and Wilson creek to build the road through to the Forks of Carpenter creek this year. When the construction company will have disposed of the greater part of its interests at Nakusp, the end of its line will be baited with Wilson creek property. As Wilson creek property is not saleable now, nor will it be after the road is completed beyond that point, the company will probably endeavor to reach Wilson creek and carry passengers and freight from that point during the present year. After the company has unloaded its Wilson creek property, which will find rather a slow market under the present condition of finances, the road will go on to Three Forks, and an effort will be made to boom that townsite.

Before the road is turned over to the C. P. R. the officials of the construction company will make all they can out of their real estate, and the present washouts and slides on the road will be offered as an excuse for its non-completion, as the lack of rails was announced as the cause last year. Had the company been so disposed, the work could have been finished last year.

In the opinion of Premier Davie and the government organs all alleged townsite manipulations are "extraneous matters," and therefore not fit subjects for investigation by the commission, but most people will conclude from the Prospector's statements that the inquiry should have been made a little wider than the government desired.

ITS OLD HABIT.

On Wednesday the Colonist had an Ottawa dispatch in which this statement appeared: "Although several days have elapsed since the Dominion government asked the Imperial authorities to send a man-of-war to notify the Canadian sealers that the regulations adopted by the Paris tribunal will be enforced May 1, no reply has been received from London." From this statement the Times drew the following very natural inference: "It is evident that no man-of-war is to be sent north to convey a warning to the sealers that the Paris regulations will be enforced on May 1. There are only afew days left of this month, a period quite inadequate for the warning to be given, so the sealers found in prohibited waters after Monday next will run a very grave chance of seizure."

Yesterday the Colonist's Ottawa dispatch conveyed the following information:

Sir C. H. Tupper received a cable message from the high commissioner this morning stating that the admiralty had ordered the naval officer at Esquimalt station to send a man-of-war to the Northern Pacific immediately to notify the Canadian sealing vessels that the close season commences next week. Any vessel found in the waters proscribed by the Behring sea act which has just passed the Imperial parliament will be seized without notice, every sealing captain, it is presumed, having been cognizant before he left port that the regulations adopted by the Paris tribunal would be enforced this year.

The Times took it for granted that the last sentence meant just what it said, and came to the natural conclusion that all sealing vessels found in prohibited waters after Monday would be seized, whether they had been warned or not. As there were only four days left in which to receive warning and get home the significance of this seemed perfectly plain to us, as it would to any rational being. Be it kept in mind that our remarks were based solely on the announcements made in our neighbor's Ottawa correspondence. Now the Colonist is pleased to berate us in this fashion:

We cannot see what good can result from representing matters with respect to the mode of dealing with British sealers in the worst possible light. We were told on Wednesday by the Times "that no man-of-war was to be sent north to convey warning to the sealers that the Paris regulations will be enforced on May 1." A very few hours after this appeared word came from Ottawa that the naval officer at Esquimalt had received orders "to send a man-of-war to the northern Pacific immediately to notify Canadian sealing vessels;" and not twenty-four hours after the statement that no man-of-war was to be sent to the northern Pacific was made the Pheasant was on her way to those waters. As our contemporary was mistaken in the announcement which it so confidently made on Wednesday, is it not possibly that it may be quite as far in error with respect to the way in which sealers that it will be found impossible to warn before that date will be treated? No one knows what orders the officer commanding the Pheasant has received. It is one thing to say that sealers found within the specified limits are liable to seizure after the 1st of May and quite another thing to declare that they will be seized. It is not possible to warn all the sealers before the 1st of May, and we are quite sure that the British government does not expect either the commander of the man-of-war or the unwarned sealers to do what is impossible. The very fact that the Pheasant was sent to sea so near the end of the open season is presumptive evidence of the strongest kind that it is not intended, with respect to vessels that have not been warned and that cannot be warned, to put a rigid interpretation on the new law.

Note the malignant ingenuity with which the Times's statements are distorted. From the Colonist's dispatch of Wednesday we drew the inference: "It is evident that no man-of-war is to be sent north to convey awarning to the sealers that the Paris regulations will be enforced on May 1." Under the Colonist's manipulation this appears:

"We were told on Wednesday by the Times that "no man-of-war is to be sent north to convey warning to the sealers that the Paris regulations will be enforced on May 1."

We need not dwell at any length on the want of honesty and honor shown by a paper that distorts a contemporary's words in order to get an occasion for fault-finding. Nor need we comment at length on the extract we have quoted from this morning's lucubration; for its absurdity and stupidity become at once apparent when compared with the Ottawa correspondence noted above. It is only charitable to suppose that our poor neighbor is slightly "daft," and suffers under the hallucination that it must abuse the Times. For this purpose an excuse is to be provided by misrepresentation if none is to be found otherwise.

At various times we have referred to the fate which two of the Newfoundland ministers met in the election court and to the very evident fact that if the Newfoundland law were adopted in this province members of the British Columbia government would be apt to come to grief in the same way. To-day we give an extended account of the Newfoundland affair, from which this fact becomes even more evident, for even now Premier Davie is resorting to the practice which brought the ministers of the Ancient colony into trouble. We do not see why the Newfoundland law should not be adopted in this province, and throughout Canada, for that matter. If it is wrong to bribe electors in the ordinary way it is surely still worse to bribe them with public appropriations, part of which comes from their own pockets. In fact the bribery system resorted to so freely by the Dominion and British Columbia governments is the most debauching that can be imagined. All advocates of electoral purity must be pleased with the turn of affairs in Newfoundland and hope to see an extension of the law which has there had results so good.

Speaking of the Coxey demonstration the Seattle Telegraph says: "Surely it is time for the leaders of the country, the men of wealth, the men of influence, to arouse themselves. If they do not the tramp of the industrial army may shake the nation. First the movement was ridiculed, then it was ignored. Now the army of the United States is notified to be ready for action to meet possible contingencies. The time is past when it is worth while simply to discuss the movement and condemn it for its economic fallacy. As we have already said, the danger lies, not in the fact that the industrials are right, but in the fact that they think they are right." A good many besides the Telegraph find great significance in this eccentric advance on the capital.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEVA.

Loss of the Russian Vessel Recalled by an Indian Find.

Several days ago some Indians came to town with an air-tight copper tank, oak timbers and utensils supposed to be remnants of the wrecked Russian vessel Neva, which they found near Mount Edgecombe. Below we narrate the catastrophe which befell the Neva:

It was in 1812, when the Neva, a full rigged Russian ship, weighed anchor at Okhotsk, Siberia. Amid deafening cheers from the multitude on the shore she unfurled her mass of canvas and before a stiff breeze plowed the waves and was soon undiscernible, bound for Sitka, Alaska. The ship was under the stern command of Lieutenant Podushkin, of the Russian navy, and was owned by the then powerful combination known as the Russian American Fur company. Her cargo chiefly consisted of merchandise, Okhotske, Siberia, being at that time the principal distributing point of supplies for Alaska. But the purport of her voyage was the conveying of the treasure and fixtures designed for the Greco-Russian church at Sitka. The most prominent passenger who perished on board this craft was Collegiate Counsellor Barnovolokoff, who had been appointed Governor Baranoff's successor. The survivors were Lieut. Podushkin, the mate Nerodoff, Cadet Terpegoroff, a quarter-master and twenty-one sailors and laborers. Three of the latter died soon afterwards. Under a clear sky and favorable weather she reached the vicinity of Mount Edgecombe—twelve miles west of Sitka—on January 9, 1813, where she encountered a heavy snow storm, and after a fearful struggle with wind and snow was dashed upon the rocks. The first intelligence of the wreck was brought to Sitka by two sailors who were sent overland by Lieut. Podushkin with a letter to Governor Baranoff. After reaching this side of Kruzoff island the men sighted an Indian canoe and approaching it begged of the Indians by signs to take them to Baranoff. They apparently agreed, but instead conveyed them to an Indian village on Crab Apple island, about two miles distant. When there the Indian chief inquired, through a Russian interpreter, from whence they came. The men being anxious for the safety of their comrades, whom they had left at the place of the disaster, told the chief that they were out fishing, were caught in a storm, lost their bearings, and were inhabitants of Sitka.

After the usual Indian ceremony and a big pow-wow they agreed to convey the men to Baranoff Castle, for which service they demanded the equivalent of fifty blankets. The men under these circumstances were forced to this contract. So accordingly they were safely landed at Sitka, but in a pitiful condition, half dead from cold and hunger. The arrival of the two strangers was at once reported to the governor by a guard. He gave orders for the strangers to be immediately brought before him. As soon as the men entered his chamber he anxiously inquired: "Do you bring tidings of the Neva?" She was then two months overdue. If was then they related their tale of woe, handing him the letter. After reading the epistle he was overcome with emotion and cried bitterly. The Indians received the compensation demanded. The two messengers were cazed for by the hospital inmates of the castle—which is no more.

The following day he ordered a cutter to be manned with eight stalwart sailors, and boarding the vessel himself, set out to rescue the unfortunates near Mount Edgecombe. After a cruise of two days and nights, he was compelled to abandon the search on account of a snow storm approaching. Ten days of painful suspense passed. Once more he ventured, taking one of the news-bearers, who by this time had sufficiently recovered from his feeble condition. The cutter left Sitka in the early morning and before nightfall they sighted the survivors on this side of Kruzoff island, while they, not hearing any tidings of the two men they had commissioned, and apprehending some evil, had started overland themselves. Baranoff took them aboard and brought them to Sitka.

The captain of the Neva told Baranoff he had placed the valuables saved in barrels, interring them by a creek by a large spruce tree, which could be identified by a notch cut in the bark. After the wreck they proceeded to build a stockade and huts for shelter, fearing hostilities from Indians, who in those days were warlike and constantly avenging themselves upon the Russians for the persecutions they had received at the hands of Baranoff, some time after the massacre at Old Sitka, which is six miles north of the present Sitka.

It may be stated here, that they had nothing to fear from the Indians in that vicinity, as at that time the caves were supposed to be haunted by witches. Many years prior to the wreck a volcanic eruption took place, forming the existing crater between Mount Edgecombe and the camel back mountain. The Indians to this day believe the water in the crater of Mount Edgecombe to be deadly poison. Tourists and others who climb this mountain generally deposit a sealed bottle containing a note, bearing their name and date of their visit to the crater.

Governor Baranoff made several attempts to discover the remains of the wreck, but never succeeded, for the survivors themselves could not exactly locate the wreck owing to the fact that they had no charts. The exact spot was not known until the summer of 1887, when it was discovered by a Russian surveying party, who found a large quantity of oak timber, booms, three cannons and the foundation of the stockade. They immediately came to Sitka and reported to Prince Maksootoff, who was the governor of Alaska. The prince sent out a party to investigate the matter, but could not find the treasure. The sand being constantly thrown up by the action of the waves has hidden the treasure and costly fixtures, comprising handsome paintings, jewels, elaborately decorated crowns, crosses and vases of gold and silver.

And such was the destiny of the ill-fated Neva. Ah, who knows but what some forlorn and weary prospector in search of that bright yellow metal, in the solitude of the mountains, may accidentally stumble on this bonanza, which would enable him to live in ease and luxury for the remainder of his life.—Alaska Herald.

Meetings at Englishman's River.

A well known farmer of the Englishman's River district, and an acknowledged government supporter, was in town last evening. This gentleman, of course, had been present at Premier Davie's meeting on Tuesday, and from his point of view thought it was a fairly satisfactory gathering.

Our morning contemporary has been trying to give its readers the impression that the Free Press published an entirely false report of the opposition meeting held at Englishman's River last Saturday. Their well meant efforts are too feeble to bear any weight, but no doubt they are the more anxious to keep pegging away on this subject, as the meeting in question did give evidence of a state of affairs that the government men had not anticipated.

With regard to the premier's meeting, at which, the Telegram ignorantly stated, there were about one hundred residents present, the farmer before mentioned, whose loyalty to the party in power cannot be questioned, stated that with the twelve or fifteen Wellingtonians present the assembly numbered close on forty. Our informant also stated that at this most "successful (meeting) yet held in the interests of the government in the present election campaign," some twenty electors were prepared to endorse the government, whilst four gentlemen present openly declared their dissatisfaction. Our informant was in no way belittling the meeting. He considered it a very satisfactory one, and is firmly convinced that the farmers are on Mr. Bryden's side. This gentleman's statements show how much reliance can be put on the Telegram's truthful reports. The Free Press never endeavored to give its readers the impression that anywhere like one hundred persons were present at the opposition meeting last Saturday. It would have been absurd to have done so, as it is well known that there are not that many residents in the district. Its report was a fair one, and doubtless Mr. Ralph Smith was gratified to find that so many had turned out to attend the meeting in the busiest time of the year. And in view of the score or so who thought it worth while to listen to the premier and attorney-general there was just cause for congratulation.—Nanaimo Free Press.

A WARNING TO VICTORIA LADS.

To the Editor: I much regret to have to sound a note of warning in respect to a habit the school boys of the city have, viz: the badgering of Chinamen. Yesterday, after school hours on Yates street, a number of pupils were "enjoying" themselves at the expense of a Chinaman by driving him, striking and throwing stones at him until, driven to desperation, he called out to them that if they continued to torture him he would kill them and then kill himself. His awful threat still proving of no avail, he drew a dirk, at which the young towards ran away. It is becoming a common habit among lads to attack and molest Mongolians on the street, and this applies especially to lads loitering about the corners of Government and Yates streets. A great many Chinamen carry knives, and driven almost frantic by reason of persecutions of this character, one can not be surprised if they take the only available means of protecting themselves. I blush to say that grown up men who should know better frequently encourage the boys to such cowardly actions. S.

ALASKA VOLCANOES.

Geysers and Smoking Mountains Numerous in the North Land.

Recently I read an account of a bona fide advertisement in a Scandinavian paper of stupendous volcanoes for sale for about $400, says a writer in the Christian Advocate. They are located in Iceland. Alaska might glut the market in this aesthetic article if it were to put all its stock on sale. The number which have been active within one hundred years is variously estimated by the authorities I have consulted as all the way from forty-five to sixty-one. More than twelve have been active within twenty years and five at least within four years. Among the most remarkable is Bogoriof, one hundred miles west of Unalaska. This, about 600 feet high, together with the part of the island from which it rises, has come up out of the sea within a few years, and constantly sends out steam and smoke. Makushin, on Unalaska, though snow covered, pours out immense volumes of steam and milk white smoke, visible on a clear day nearly sixty miles at sea. Akutan acts like a geyser, puffing at intervals of a few seconds. Shishaldin, on Unimak island, a perfect cone 8,755 feet above the sea, snow-covered but washed by the ocean at its base, striped down its sides with ashes and condensed smoke, was still smoking.

It has no foot hills, and its precipitous slopes fall into the great Pacific ocean on the south and Behring Sea on the north. Elliot says: "It is wholly safe to say that Shishaldin is the most beautiful peak of vast altitude upon the North American continent." Pavlof, on the Alaska peninsula, sends out from the side huge clouds of pitch black smoke hot enough to melt two feet of snowfall in a few minutes. It puffs at intervals like a locomotive. Iliamna, on the shore of Cooks's Inlet, is 12,000 feet high, and constantly sends out ashes and smoke of brimstone. In 1883 Mount St. Augustine, 150 miles north of Kodiak, was active, and according to the official report of Governor Knapp, "covered the decks of ships one hundred miles at sea with ashes." In 1874 Captain Lemman was sent to the islands of the Four Mountains, west of Unalaska, to explore a cave said to contain mammies (of which he brought seventeen bodies, now in different museums). While on this trip he discovered on Kagamil island a volcanic mountain of low altitude, from which issued jets of sulphurous steam, smoke and noxious gases of such horrible stench as to compel him to stand off from shore. Mount St. Elias sent out smoke and vapor in 1839, and in 1847, when "the earthquake occurred which shook the whole Sitka region, flame and ashes came from its summit."

HERE AND THERE.

The little villa near Waterloo where Napoleon planned the historic battle has been offered for sale by the Belgian architect who has long been the owner of it.

English noblemen are the only ones in Europe who ever wear coronets on their heads, and the able occasion when they do so is at the coronation of the sovereign.

It is computed that the death rate of the world is 67 a minute and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase of population each year of almost 1,200,000 souls.

NEW WALL PAPERS AND ROOM MOULDINGS AT J. W. MELLORS, 76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 406.

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We have just received a large consignment from Hamburg, Germany. First quality and reasonable prices.

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Suits, $16; Pants, $4. 101 Douglas st.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Chicken fencing, four feet high, 18 cents per yard, at McLennan & McFeely's.

—The annual meeting of the Columbia & Kootenay Railway and Navigation Co. will be held at Vancouver on May 2.

—The first Raymond excursion will arrive here to-morow on the City of Seattle. There are only twelve in the party.

—Some handsome dining room furniture, sideboards, tables, chairs, etc., at very moderate prices. We have only just received these goods. Weiler Bros.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent.

—There was a pleasant entertainment in aid of St. Mark's church at the school room adjoining the church last evening. There was a good attendance, the programme was an excellent one and the evening was very pleasantly spent.

—The Rev. Canon Beanlands officiated at the funeral of the late Christopher Clushman yesterday afternoon at Christ Church Cathedral and the following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. Summers, Saville, Burly, Allen, Lissett and Flewin.

The steamer Coquitlam which left last evening for Hadlington Island had on board twelve men and some machinery. It is the intention to start the two new dericks sent up recently, at the earliest possible date. A large shipment of provisions was also taken up.

—The Styne Creek Gold Mining Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is placed at $200,000 at $5 shares. The trustees named are R. C. Campbell-Johnston, of Vancouver; J. H. Anthony, of Lytton, and N. P. Snowden, of this city.

—A. D. Whittier and wife of Barkerville are at the Driard. When they left Cariboo there was five feet of snow on the level and the mercury was down to zero. Mining operations promise to be very active this year. Mr. Whittier is interested in the industry and goes to the Sound to-night on a business trip.

—At the vestry meeting of St. John's church last night the following officers were elected: Sidesmen, R. Seabrook, A. C. Flumerfelt, D. R. Ker, E. Pearson, A. L. Belyea and E. White; church committee, R. Seabrook, E. Pearson and D. R. Ker; rector's warden, Joshua Holland; people's warden, Henry Saunders.

—The Gazette contains the following: "Sealed tenders will be received by the chief commissioner of lands and works up to Monday, 21st of May, for permission to lease the undermentioned lands for the purpose of cutting spars, timber, or lumber, subject to the provisions of the and Act and amendments thereto, viz:—Lots 30, 31, 32, 33, 50, 51 and 52, Range 2, Coast district, containing in the aggregate 13,802 acres." The usual conditions apply in tendering on the land.

—Centennial Methodist church concert last night. The programme was: Glee, choir; song, "Death of Nelson," Clement Rowlands; song, "Darby and Joan," Mrs. Rowlands; quartette, "There Was an Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands, Miss Humber and Mr. Shedden; song, "The Ash Grove," Miss Humber; chorus, choir; glee, choir; song, "The Flight of Ages," Mr. Shedden; song, "On the Banks of Allan Water," Mrs. Rowlands; quartette, Miss Anderson, Miss Humber, and Messrs. Rowlands and Shedden; duet, "Larboard Watch," Messrs. Shedden and Rowlands; chorus, choir.

—Waterproofed goods usually have a seedy, dusty look which repels all people of taste. They are either rubber, and then you are suffocated with your own vapors, or the chemical processes used stamps them as waterproofs in appearance. Priestley's Cravenette waterproofed dress goods are absolutely indistinguishable from the non-waterproofed goods—a peculiar and important merit which no other waterproofed goods possess. They may be had in the newest fabrics, and though they are perfectly rainproof, there is nothing whatever to indicate it. Perfectly porous and non-odorous Cravenette exactly meets the need for rainproof garments which shall equal in beauty the finest materials. See that "The Varnished Board," Priestley's trade mark, is in each piece.

—The court of revision will sit on Wednesday, May 30th.

—Prairie State Incubator for sale at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Far West lodge, K. of P., confers the rank of page at the meeting to-night.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—A programme for the reception of the supreme chancellor was agreed upon at a meeting of a committee of the K. of P. held last night.

—You should see our "carpet stock" (for the spring), the largest, best assorted and the very best value your money can buy. Weiler Bros.

—In yesterday's Gazette are contained regulations governing the Labor Conciliation and Arbitration Act with an appended schedule of fees.

—Hugh Lynn, charged with the Savary Island murder, was up in the provincial police court this morning. The case was formally continued for eight days.

—There were four drunks in the police court this morning. Walter Patterson, white, was fined $5 and Charlie, Indian, was taxed a similar sum. The cases against Tom and Fishly were continued till Saturday morning.

—At the home of the groom's brother, Pembroke street, on Wednesday evening, Thomas Grice and Miss Fanny Trigg were married by the Rev. S. Cleaver, M. A. J. R. Grice acted as best man, and Miss Lizzie Trigg attended the bride. Many friends were present.

—Three notices of motions of by-laws are on the city hall bulletin board signed by Ald. Wilson, to raise $25,000 to acquire the land and improvement of the British Columbia Agricultural Society, to grant aid to the Jubilee hospital, to raise the sum of $100,000 for sewerage purposes.

—C. D. McClure, mechanical superintendent of the Puget Sound lighthouse district, is at Port Townsend. He expects to be there several days, making repairs to the Point Wilson fog whistle boiler. As soon as the lighthouse board gives the necessary notice Mr. McClure will change the present light to a flash light.

—Frank Berry of the local customs office married at Vancouver on Tuesday Miss Ada Elizabeth Hone, second daughter of H. F. Hone, late of the civil service, London, England. The ceremony was performed at the "Bungalow," South Vancouver, by Rev. G. R. Maxwell. Mr. and Mrs. Berry will make Victoria their home.

—There will be two steamships in from the Orient next week. The Empress of China is due on Tuesday or Wednesday and the Northern Pacific liner Victoria on Friday or Saturday. Both have big cargoes of freight and good-sized passenger lists. It is improbable that either will bring the particulars of the loss of the Seattle sealing schooner Henry Dennis as the cablegram from Captain Miner to J. C. Nixon was sent after both had departed. The next vessel after the two mentioned will probably bring the crew of the Dennis over as passengers.

—The Salvation Army has virtually decided upon the vacant lot opposite Philharmonic Hall on Fort street as the site for the building which it is proposed to erect. The matter is not definitely settled, however. The building would include a meeting hall, office rooms, and officers' quarters. The members believe it a good proposition to build. They are now paying $70 a month rent and would rather pay interest and something to principal every month. They will endeavor shortly to raise some money by subscription among sympathizers with their cause.

—It is understood that at a very early date a party of eastern capitalists will be here to look at some extensive coal deposits on Graham Island offered for sale. An exploration party, headed by experts, are now at the island examining the property, making surveys and carefully investigating the nature and extent of the deposits. The value of the British Columbia coal fields is appreciated and it will not be long before there are none open to purchase. Any development at all in the Queen Charlotte group would, if successful, lead to a general movement in that direction.

—Ah Wee appeared in the police court this morning, blood oozing from several ugly wounds in his head, and Michael Marco sat in the dock charged with causing the wounds. The case was continued till Saturday morning. The particulars are. Marco was released from the police cells a week ago; he had been incarcerated for safe-keeping but medical men pronounced him sane. After he was liberated, he daily returned for meals. The police became tired of him and refused to longer supply food. Marco went begging from door to door. This morning in Store street he met a Chinese and asked him for a bottle which the celestial had in his basket. The Chinaman refused. There were words and Marco struck the "haythen" several blows on the head with an iron bar which he was carrying.

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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

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THE POLITICAL POT.

Notes of Preparation for the Coming Provincial Election.

The government party at Vancouver have nominated as candidates J. W. Horne, M. P. P., R. G. Tatlow and Mayor Anderson. J. A. Russell talks of running as an independent supporter of the government. Of the proceedings preliminary to the convention the Columbian says:—"The attempt to create enthusiasm over the selection of delegates to nominate government candidates in Vancouver last night, was a failure of the worst kind. Meetings were held in each of the five wards, the average attendance being about 20, and in the aggregate the government did not get together for this important purpose as many electors as attended the opposition meeting at Ladner's Landing last week. Comment is unnecessary. But in the selection of delegates the weakness of the Davieites in Vancouver (to those acquainted with the situation there and the political history of the select) is most completely shown up.

The convention of delegates to nominate an opposition candidate for the riding of Dewdney will be held in the Bellevue hotel, Mission City, on Saturday, the 5th day of May at 12 o'clock. The following are the delegates who have now been appointed: Mission district—Messrs. A. W. Peen, Duncan McRae and W. C. McLean. Maple Ridge—Messrs. F. T. Lazenby, J. W. White and H. Fergusop. Coquitlam—Messrs. E. A. Atkins, Jas. Fox and Donald McLean. Dewdney—Messrs. N. C. Johnston, J. W. Wright and A. Dion. Nicomen Island—Messrs. R. C. Clarke, John Jaggers and Williams. Port Moody—Messrs. Joseph Dockrell, I. N. Kendall and Norman Butchart.

Dr. Watt will again contest Cariboo and will leave for that constituency in a day or two to begin the campaign. It is probable that Mr. Robert McLeese, who formerly represented the district, will be a candidate in opposition.

Another large and successful meeting of the opposition party was held at the north end of Gabriola Island on Saturday evening. Messrs. Arthur Wilson, McInnes, Boyce, Allison, Wagstaff and Nicholls addressed the electors, after which a unanimous vote of confidence was passed in favor of the opposition party. Messrs. Harris and Atkins were appointed delegates to the Northfield convention, which will nominate a candidate to run in the opposition interest.

AT NANAIMO.

Political Pointers—Conversion of the Swamp—Wellington's Growth.

A new log church for the Englishman's River and French Creek district, is being erected at the corner of the Comox and Alberni roads.

The meeting of the opposition delegates to choose a candidate to oppose Mr. J. Bryden, the government nominee, has been postponed from May 1st to May 12th, at Northfield.

H. Crew, of this city, has been appointed inspector or fruit pests for Nanaimo district under the board of horticulture act.

The Victoria Commercial Journal is somewhat previous in its announcement of the dissolution of partnership of Messrs. Van Houten & Randle, the well-known hardware firm of this city. The matter was under consideration, and will probably be settled soon. W. J. Van Houten will remain in the business.

Owing to the postponement of the political meeting set for Saturday next, there will be no change in the time of the mine shift on the New Vancouver Coal company on that day as announced last evening.

Samuel M. Robins, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal company, has notified the several football clubs of his intention to commence work at once of converting the "swamp" into a first-class athletic ground, suitable for football, lacrosse, baseball and all other athletic sports, with cinder tracks for foot and bicycle racing. The grounds will be materially enlarged, and by next spring it is confidently expected that the location now known as the "swamp" will be changed into the most commodious and best appointed athletic grounds in this province, if not on the north Pacific coast.

The rapidity with which Wellington is growing up and branching out is really remarkable. New buildings, stores as well as private residences, are in course of construction in all parts of the old town as well as the new townsite. The roads are being improved and a good deal has been done in the way of sidewalks. But improvements in this direction cannot be properly advanced until the townsite is incorporated. There is good reason to suppose that within a very short time the matter of incorporation will be settled. Already nearly enough lot holders have registered to meet with the requirements of the law. It is understood that the E. & N. railroad purpose making considerable changes at Wellington when this becomes a municipality. The location of the depot will be changed to a more suitable spot and the tracks now running through the townsite will be removed.

The Popular Remedy.

Every cough and cold can be speedily and effectually cured if promptly treated by the use of Atwood's Cough Cure, which is steadily gaining the appreciation of the public.

By the timely and regular use of this valuable specific, the assailed functions of the throat and lungs are quickly restored to healthy vitality and the seeds of what might prove permanent and fatal, annihilated.

Testimonials to its healing powers are being received daily and will be gladly shown to anyone by the proprietors.

The cough remedy is sold by all druggists.

R. J. W. Atwood & Co., 68 Douglas street, Victoria, sole manufacturers.

THE SEALING MUDDLE.

Can Unwarned Sealers If Seized Be Held Answerable to the Law?

H. M. S. Pheasant got away last evening on her mission of warning the sealers to cease sealing in prohibited waters on Monday. There is much speculation as to the number she can reach before the close season opens and also as to whether she will become a patrol vessel after Monday and seize any vessels caught sealing in prohibited waters. Captain May stated to the sealers yesterday that he was instructed to seize any schooner caught breaking the new Behring sea act. He did not undertake to explain the little inconsistency which now presents itself. The British government undertakes to warn the sealers, but makes such a late start that it is unreasonable to suppose all can be located and spoken before the time when sealing becomes illegal, and issues orders at the same time to seize all caught sealing at the hour when it does become illegal. This appears to be administering the law with a little luck and chance thrown in. A legal opinion is that the seizure of an unwarned vessel will be held by the admiralty courts to be illegal and will not stand. If the costs could be collected there would be some consolation in it.

The schooners warned will all return to port, and many of them will try the sea after July 31. Application will probably be made for permission for the schooners to leave port and go to Sand Point late in July in order to give them a chance to make the sea in reasonable time after August 1. If they are kept at Victoria they will be from ten to thirty days running up to the passes in the Aleutian islands, and after August 1 there is nearly six weeks of sealing. There will probably be no trouble in getting the privilege desired. It is believed that few if any sealers in the coast fleet will have 500 skins by May 1st.

Spring Novelties.

The latest styles in Millinery and Capes at Lansdowne House. J. Partridge.

PERSONAL.

M. King is back from the Sound.

C. A. Rattray went to the Sound last night.

Justice McCreight, of Vancouver, is staying at the Oriental.

J. A. Tepoorten is back from a trip through the province.

J. C. Calbreath, of Cassiar, returned from San Francisco last night.

Mrs. Davies, Dungeness, Wash., is in the city and registered at the Oriental.

Mrs. Wollaston, Percy Wollaston and Miss Wollaston came over from the Mainland last night.

Capt. F. W. Gutter, Puget Sound pilot for the N. P. steamship line, has returned to Tacoma.

District Passenger Agent Taylor, of the Wisconsin Central left for Vancouver this morning.

A. D. Whittier and wife, Barkerville, and Jas. A. Miller, of Vancouver, are registered at the Dallas.

S. G. Yerkes and bride, of Seattle, arrived in town yesterday. Mr. Yerkes is a well known steamship man.

At the Driard: J. Francis Hayward, Boston; A. A. Sandeman, W. Williams, Montreal; W. A. Somerset, Geo. Bonigham, London; H. Bell Irving, Richard Alexander, W. E. McPhillips, Vancouver; A. J. McColl, Jno. Wilson, Westminster; E. A. Kraft, San Francisco; E. J. Palmer and wife, Chemainus.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER DANUBE

Meyer Master

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,

—FOR—

Naas River, Fort Simpson & Way Ports

TUESDAY, MAY 1st,

At 8 o'clock p.m.

For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 94 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.

The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.

JNO. IRVING, Manager.

Oh!

there's nothing shameful about poverty.

But

there is a disgrace in going shabby.

Now

when you can buy such a nice suit of

Clothes

for so little money we

Claim

the superiority our clothing deserves

Attention

while the prices are so very low that

From

Victoria to Nanaimo and from Westminster to Vancouver

Every Man

—AND—

Every Boy

ought to have a well dressed appearance.

Bargains this week:

Print shirts, 50 cents; boy's fine outing shirts, $1.00

Cameron

The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

Great Slaughtering Bankrupt Stock Sale

The proprietor of THE STANLEY HOUSE has puschased through an agent here at a great discount FIVE CASES OF NEW SPRING GOODS consigned to W. S. Hampson & Co, which will be opened Saturday, April 14th.

This lot consists of Dress Goods, Prints, Blouse Silks, Hosery, Military Braids, Trimmings, Embroideries, Muslins, Etc.

These Goods will be marked the same as the present stock in plain red figures, at fully 50 per cent. less than they are usually sold at.

THIS IS A SNAP.

New Goods at about half price. Every lady in Victoria should see them.

THE STANLEY HOUSE, Douglas Srreet.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company, (LIMITED) VANCOUVER, B.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF Refined Sugars and Syrups OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

PRICE LIST

(Applicable to Lots of not less than 10 Barrels or equal)

SUGAR—Powdered, Icing and Bar. in Bbls.		5⅝c. per lb.
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,		5⅜c. "
Granulated, " "		4½c. "
Yellow, according to quality, "		3¾ to 4⅛c. "
100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ½c. more.		
SYRUPS—30 Gal. Barrels,		2½c. per lb.
10 " Kegs,		2¾c. "
5 " "		$2.00 each.
1 " Tins,		$4.35 per case of 10
½ " "		5.75 " 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

☞ NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

TO THE PUBLIC—We guarantee for our sugars absolute purity. Every dealer knows they are superior to any others in the market. COMPARE AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELVES. When you ask for B. C. sugar see that you get it.

Place a Cake OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturers.

COUPON. America Photographed. PART 6.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 6 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

COMBINATION COUPON. FOR EITHER PARTS 1, 2, 3, 4 OR 5.

America Photographed.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c for each part to the Times office and the part or parts selected of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

This coupon is printed for the benefit of those who have not received the parts numbered above to enable them to get the series from the beginning.

MAGIC OF THE BOOMERANG.

Four Bushmen From the Circus Astonish New Yorkers.

How a bit of curved wood thrown from the hand can be made to circle, hover, rise, swoop, and even bound from the ground where it strikes one hundred feet into the air is a thing which scientific men have been unable to explain, except in the most general and indefinite way. Yet the bushmen of Australia, a people of very low intelligence, make their boomerangs do all these things and many more so wonderful that they must be seen to be appreciated.

About 150 people saw these things done yesterday on Manhattan Field, where four bushmen from the extreme north of Queensland, who form a part of Barnum & Bailey's circus, gave an exhibition of boomerang throwing. The savages are short, sturdy looking men, and three of them possess bushy black whiskers. The fourth, a young boy, is called Tom, which isn't his name. Another is called Dillaroo, which is his name. The appellations of the others will probably never appear in print. One of them rejoices in a cognomen of which you may gain some notion by compressing your nostrils tightly with your fingers and endeavoring to pronounce the word "iconoclast" deep in your throat. To get at the name of the other repeat the process backward.

The bushmen appeared on the field carrying half a dozen boomerangs apiece which they themselves had made. The implements were of hard wood, slightly curved, about three feet long, and painted pink. A careful examination of the surface of one of them showed that it was planed or ground into a series of very gentle undulations. It was somewhat pointed at each end, and weighed about three ounces. After Frank Frost, the man who brought the bushmen to this country, had explained that they were out of practice, not having thrown the boomerangs for some months, and that the spectators would do well to keep at a respectful distance at first, a warning, which was carefully heeded, one of the savages selected a stick, waved it back and forth gently, and then threw it with an effortless swing toward the north. The stick went perhaps twenty yards straight ahead, then turned over, swerved to the right, and then came sweeping back in a graceful curve to the bushman's feet. Another man followed with a longer throw. Then one of the wonderful sticks went flying far into the air, turning and twisting, diving forward and coming down in a spiral course like a wounded pigeon.

"Give us a ground throw, Tom," Frost called to the youngest of the men.

Tom selected a boomerang, took a short run forward, and then with the impetus of the run and a force to which he gave the strength of his arm, back and leg muscles, hurled it forward parallel to the ground at a height of a yard. For twenty-five yards it sped on, with an indescribable whirring and whistling; then it struck the ground and a gasp of surprise went up from the spectators, for instead of stpping there it rose into the air and went whirring about, higher, higher, far above the tops of the big grand stands. As a hawk hovers over its prey the inanimate wood hovered; then it started down in a side curve to the ground.

Tom tried again. This time the weapon struck the ground, jumped as it it were clearing an obstruction, struck again, and forthwith set out for cloudland. Suddenly it changed its mind, went sloping off at an angle, and presently fluttered to the place where it had started, stopping to hover at a height of a few feet, as if to pick out a soft spot for alighting. It was like magic. In the middle of the exhibition a pigeon came swinging lazily over the field and tarried to watch the strange birds that flew in circles and returned to the place whence they started.

"Try one at the pigeon," called one of the spectators to Dillaroo.

The bushman nodded and hurled his boomerang, not at the bird, but at the speaker. It arose over the heads of the crowd, circled around until it got under the pigeon, then made a beeline upward for that astonished bird. The pigeon did not wait to meet the strange bird. It started southward, and if the manner of its departure may be taken as an indication, it is probably flying yet. The spectators had walked out of the field, and presently a boomerang fell at the feet of Tody Hamilton, Barnum & Bailey's press agent. Tody picked it up.

"Do you know," said he, "I think I could throw this thing. It looks easy."

As he spoke he swung it carelessly around his head and the crowd moved back in terror. There were men there who had seen strange adventures, but they turned pale. Frank Frost crawled behind his neighbor with shaking knees.

"Don't do it, Tody." "Come and have a drink." "Wait till there isn't any wind." "Point it the other way; it might be loaded." "Give us a chance for our lives," pleaded the spectators. But Mr. Hamilton was resolved. He compressed his lips, glanced hastily about, and propelled his boomerang toward that part of the horizon that looked safest. The boomerang went in that direction for just three feet. Then it turned a sharp corner and made a start for the savage of the unpronounceable name, and there was murder in its motion. A chorus of warning yells from the crowd told the bushman, whose back was turned, that something was the matter. He didn't wait to investigate, but dropped, just in time, for a fraction of a second later the whirling weapon cut a wide swath in the atmosphere just where his head had been, and fell some fifty feet further on. The savage arose and cast a reproachful glance at Mr. Hamilton, but that gentleman was busy looking at his watch. The bushman kept an eye on him thereafter, and when, later on, he picked up another boomerang, they fairly fell over each other in their eagerness to get to cover.

The exhibition ended with a remarkable throw by Dillaroo. He hurled his boomerang directly west. It travelled for two hundred feet, rose, returned, hovered, swooped in an opposite direction to the south, doubled on itself, swooped down and to the east, then rose, and finally descended on the roof of the covered grand stand, chopping a piece of it out and smashing itself. It must have travelled three hundred yards. After the throwing was over a native woman named Tigara joined the savages, and they danced to an accompaniment of chanting and boomerangs clicked in time, a dance called corroboree.

Then they handed round their boomerangs for examination and retired from the field. Several spectators, not including Mr. Hamilton, went to far corners of the field and tried to throw the weapons with meagre success. Mr. Frost says that some principle, not understood, underlies the phenomenon of boomerang flight. If it could be found out it would probably advance materially the science of aerostatics, and be of value to those who are trying to solve the problem of aerial navigation.—New York Sun.

A NEW BALL GAME.

Dr. Sargent, of Harvard, Devises a Combination Play.

Dr. D. A. Sargent, director of the Hemenway gymnasium at Harvard University, has devised a new game, which he calls battle ball. It is a game which embraces at once some of the features of bowling, baseball, cricket, foothall, handball and tennis.

The apparatus consists of a leather ball, nine inches in diameter, filled with felt or hair, weighing two pounds, and six pairs of two or three pound Indian clubs for goal posts. To this equipment two nets for backstops may be added where it is necessary to protect the apparatus or save time in running after the ball. When playing out of doors wooden wickets, about three feet long and one inch in diameter, may be stuck in the ground in place of the Indian clubs. The clubs are set up in pairs, 18 inches apart, one pair in the middle of the court, and the other pairs a yard from the sides.

The backstop hets should be at least three feet behind the back lines of the diagram. Over each back lines and across the middle of the field cords are suspended seven feet from the ground. The ground or floor lines can be marked off as in tennis. Any width can be allowed to the field, but the length should be twice the width.

The game is played as follows: Each team takes an end of the field and tosses for choice of ball. The members dispose themselves as they like. One member, preferably one of the forward line, tosses the ball towards the other goal line, and the opposing team tries to stop and return it. Neither side may cross the middle line on penalty of a foul. The ball must be thrown under the suspended cords, and any failure to do so is a foul. The ball may be thrown or kicked, and while in possession of a side may be passed among themselves.

Points are scored as follows: Putting a ball through a pair of opposing goal posts counts ten, knocking down one goal post five, simply forcing the ball back of the line three, a foul by stepping over the middle line counts two for the opponents, foul by throwing the ball over the cords one for the opponents. By passing the ball among themselves and suddenly throwing it from an unexpected quarter there are chances for team play, strategy and generalship. The game may be played on the interval plan, say 20 minutes at a time, the side scoring the most points in an interval winning. Judges are necessary, one at each back line, and one, who may be a referee or umpire, at the middle line, who can also be a scorer and announcer of the progress of the game. It is worthy of note that this allows 120 feet for each player, while lawn tennis requires 2500 feet for each player, football 6764 feet and baseball about 10,000 feet.

THE HAPPY DISPOSITION.

It Is Admired in Women More Than Untold Gold.

The woman who is blessed with a happy disposition is in possession of that which brings into her life more of the actual sunshine of existence than untold gold could ever buy. The being who looks continually on the dark side, who regards life as one great tragedy, cannot enjoy even the boundless advantages that are within reach, because what is brightest and best is always to such a mind shadowed by the foreboding of coming evil.

The happy disposition enables its possessor to pick out the one fine strand of hope from the tangled mass of financial trouble, heartache and sundry other sorrows that fall to the lot of all who tread life's pathway. Nothing is so bad that it could not have been much worse. The most dire disaster has a bright side, and the buoyant disposition that absolutely frowns down and fights off the moody influence of trouble is a treasure beyond all power of pen to estimate.

A woman with a happy disposition is far more to a man as a wife than the woman with a great fortune, for riches take wings. Worldly prosperity has a way of altering, and if once money vanishes the gloomy individual does naught but sit down and weep, having no word of encouragement for the husband, on whom the blow falls most heavily. The happy dispositioned wife will see a way out of the difficulty, or will accept matters as they are in a sweet spirit of cheerfulness that endows her husband with new zeal and causes him to look upon her as the guiding star of his existence. If God has not given you such a disposition cultivate it as far as possible. It does no good to brood over one's troubles. It doesn't help matters a bit. Be on the lookout for bright rays and you will certainly find them.—Philadelphia Times.

American News.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 26.—A letter has been received from Albert L. Farquhar, who was reported to have been eaten up by bears in the Big Horn Basin. He states that he was on his way from Bismarck, N. D., when he was attacked by seven bears in the Big Horn Basin, the place where his horse and wearing apparel were found. He shot four of the bears, but was compelled to swim the river to escape from the three remaining. He said he was afraid to return to the spot for his gun and clothing.

Evansville, Ind., April 26.—The combined efforts of the Evansville fire department and hundreds of workmen who are digging trenches and filling them with water have failed to check a fire that has been growing in intensity for several days. The fire started in a slag pile in Pigeon creek and territory embracing several acres of reclaimed ground, filled mostly with slag and logs and then covered with four feet of earth. The bed is twenty feet deep. On this territory is a large foundry house, the terminal freight and passenger depot and round house of the Peoria, Decatur & Indianapolis railway, which, besides millions of feet of logs and numerous small buildings, are threatened with destruction. There is talk of using dynamite to blow up the ground in the hope of heading off the fire and saving the property. Thousands of people are viewing the scene to-night.

Purify the blood, tone the nerves, and give strength to the weakened organs and the body by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Ltd
TRADE CELEBRATED CUTLERY
MARK. JAS. HUTTON & CO. MONTREAL & TORONTO
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

YOUR FRIENDS IN THE EAST

Are all anxious to know all about Vancouver Island and British Columbia .....

EVERY RESIDENT of British Columbia who travels in the East is kept busy answering the many questions asked about the new El Dorado of the Pacific Northwest, and the indications are that hundreds of Eastern capitalists, merchants, bankers, farmers fruit growers, mechanics, etc., are turning Westward Ho! with British Columbia as an objective point. It goes without saying that every resident of this Province is interested in the development of our many resources and glad of an opportunity to supply their friends with reliable information concerning this country and its many attractions for the tourist and homeseeker.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

—IS—

A Well-Edited 16-page Paper,

Filled each week with news from all points of the Northwest, will tell the story of the happenings in this section of the Dominion of Canada in an interesting and acceptable manner. Why not send a copy regularly to your friends, relatives and acquaintances back East? It is cheaper than writing letters and a saving of much labor. Terms are as follows:

WEEKLY, six months - - $1.00
WEEKLY, one year - - - $2.00

Sample copies sent free to any address. All orders should be addressed to

The TIMES P. & P. Co.,
Victoria, B.C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Ex. Sat. & Sundays.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Ex. Sat. & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
Ar. 12.30 P M	8.00 P M	VICTORIA	Lv. 10.00 A M	3.01 P M	
12.35 "	8.05 "	Esquimalt	9.55 "	2.55 "	2
12.54 "	7.36 "	Colwood	9.36 "	2.36 "	5
1.14 "	7.16 "	Goldstream	9.16 "	2.16 "	9
1.26 "	6.57 "	Shawnigan Lake	9.04 "	2.04 "	12
1.38 "	6.45 "	Cobble Hill	8.52 "	1.52 "	15
1.50 "	6.33 "	Cowichan	8.40 "	1.40 "	18
2.07 "	6.17 "	Duncans	8.23 "	1.23 "	22
2.22 "	6.02 "	Somenos	8.08 "	1.08 "	25
2.30 "	5.55 "	Chemainus	8.00 "	1.00 "	27
3.10 "	5.15 "	Ladysmith	7.20 "	12.20 "	35
4.30 P M	4.00 "	NANAIMO	Lv. 6.00 A M	10.00 A M	53
Lv. 4.35 P M	Lv. 4.05 P M	WELLINGTON	Ar. 5.55 A M	Lv. 9.55 A M	55

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Monday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M

Walla Walla - - April 28

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with stemers from Kootenay, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with stemer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to C. A. BATTRAY, General Agent, No. 4 Adelphi Block, Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.

F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minnesota.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Via Revelstoke

TO

Robson, Fort Shepherd,
Slocan, Hendryx,
Ainsworth, Nelson,
Balfour, Pilot Bay,
Kaslo, AND ALL
Kootenay Points.

For passenger and freight rates apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry G. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots			Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1117
8 30 pm	Lv	M	... Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	.... Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	... Tacoma...	107	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.
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THE NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS.

Wholesale Bribery of Constituencies by Appropriations for Roads.

WHITEWAY GOES DAVIE "ONE BETTER"

The British Columbia System of "Moral Suasion" Copied by the Eastern Colony—Striking Similarity of the "Plans of Campaign"—A Warning to Our Government to Stop Bribing the People With Their Own Money.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 10.—The telegraph wire has already informed your readers that a political crisis has arisen here of a very grave character, and one which is likely to have far-reaching results. To comprehend its bearings it is necessary to go back to the elections of November last. The result of those elections was that the government of Sir William Whiteway was sustained by a majority of 24 to 12. The issue was certainly unexpected. Few anticipated that the government party would have such a sweeping majority. The opposition accounted for their crushing defeat by alleging that the government had used foul means to secure the return of many of their party, and had been guilty of bribery and corruption on an extensive scale, by expending large sums of public money on roads and other public works, for the most part in a wasteful and extravagant manner, just before polling day, so as to distribute immense amounts in the payment of wages among thousands of laborers, thus influencing their votes. Not only, they declared, had the public funds been thus wasted, but an illegal use of them had been made to corrupt the constituencies and secure votes in flagrant violation of the act bearing on corrupt practices at elections, and to the injury of the rights and privileges of the candidates opposed to them. These allegations were followed by petitions against the return of no less than seventeen members of the Whiteway party from nine different electoral districts. In this list were included the premier, colonial secretary, the surveyor-general, receiver-general and the Hon. E. P. Morris, another member of the executive.

The act for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections, now on our statute book, is of the most stringent character, being largely a transcript of the English act with some modifications to adapt it to local circumstances. Among other things it prohibits the giving of employment, by a candidate or his agents, to his electors, under such circumstances as show that such employment is extended and calculated to influence the votes of the employees. It provides that each petition is to be tried by a judge of the supreme court, whose judgment in the matter is to be final.

The first petition tried was that against the return of the Hon. H. B. Woods, surveyor-general, and Mr. Moores, his colleague, who were sitting members for the district of Bay de Verde. Sir James Winter was the judge in this case. Intense interest was awakened. The case for the petitioners occupied 15 days, and about 50 witnesses were examined. The defence and the closing addresses of counsel on both sides, together with a lengthened argument of some important law points which had been raised, occupied nearly a fortnight. At length, on the 27th of March, judgment was delivered by Sir James Winter. The public interest in the matter was shown by the crowded condition of the court room, and the eagerness discovered in every countenance. The judgment was a masterpiece of legal acumen, clear, comprehensive, impartial and marked by great ability. It went over the whole ground in an exhaustive manner and carefully analyzed the evidence adduced on both sides, clearly defining the law on the subject. There is but one opinion as to the eminent legal ability disclosed in this judgment, which is destined to be memorable in the history of the colony. Sir James' decision was that the charges against the respondents, as to giving employment in Bay de Verde to large numbers of men in order to induce them to vote, are sustained against both respondents; that the charge against the respondent Woods of giving employment to voters in the district of Bay de Verde in the city of St. Johns, with the object of inducing them to vote, is also sustained; that three cases of personal bribery, by giving small sums of money to two individuals, and procuring a situation in the custom house for another in return for canvassing were also sustained; that the charge of sending home, by railway, voters from St. Johns, was bribery and an illegal practice and was fully sustained, the agency in this matter of the Hon. Mr. Morris being established, but without the knowledge of the respondent. On these grounds Sir James held that respondents are guilty of corrupt practices by themselves and by their agents, but with and without their knowledge; and that the election is void. The decision, according to the act, unseats both respondents and disqualifies them for standing as candidates during the continuance of the present legislature.

In the course of his judgment Sir James pointed out that Mr. Woods, who had been returned a member for the district in 1889, had promised the people a road, which promise had not been fulfilled, and now that he was a candidate for re-election in 1893, he took measures to have this road constructed in order to secure his election, and he made it a condition with the executive that he should be put in a position to fulfil his former promise. Just before the close of the session of 1893 a loan of $100,000 was authorized by the legislature for the purpose of building roads to connect various districts with the new line of railway. Out of this loan Mr. Woods obtained some $[illegible] for the purpose of building his promised road, and on the eve of the election he, on his own authority, allocated this and other grants, and placed a large number of men on public works. The judge held that this was a misappropriation of the loan in question, as the roads on which it was used did not come within the object of the act, as were not designed to connect with the railway, and could not possibly do so. He also held that the executive had no legislative authority for using the loan in this way. By appropriating it as he did, Mr. Woods used it for electioneering purposes. He held that giving employment and carrying out work on the eve of an election, where the object evidently was to obtain votes, constitutes bribery under the corrupt practices act. It was no mitigation of the offence that public money was used on public works. The giving of a promise was not less a bribe because it is in connection with carrying out a public work. "Throughout the entire district of Bay de Verde," said the judge, "during the last election, one subject occupied the attention and governed the action of the people—that was government money—chiefly road work. 'We'll vote for the man that gives us the work,' etc. This was the subject of most of the evidence of the witnesses. The only politics they knew or cared for was road work. By that, and that alone, their vote was determined, and there was no reason to doubt their evidence. The candidate (Mr. Woods, was in a position to bring into the canvass government money, as it was called, to arm himself for the contest. Mr. Woods' own address, on nomination day, proved that the work given by him to voters of the district in St. Johns, and the money he had received for roads in the district were intended to influence the people's votes in his favor, and evidence showed that it had done so. There was no pressing necessity for having the work done last fall, and, therefore, the presumption was that it was given with a view of influencing the electorate." Such was, in substance, the utterance of the judge on these points. As the evidence was clear and conclusive, especially Mr. Woods' own testimony, the judge had no alternative but to find that the charges were sustained and the penalties were fixed by the act—namely loss of seat and disqualification.

It may seem strange to outsiders that the practices referred to are possible and can be carried on in such a glaring manner—namely, that money voted for one purpose by the legislature, could be used for quite another purpose, and to aid in the election of a government candidate with the knowledge and consent of the executive. In England, and I presume in Canada, such a thing could not occur as the starting of public enterprises shortly before an election, in order to afford candidates opportunities of expending vast sums in giving employment and so influencing large numbers of voters close on the polling day. Government does not undertake such works in England; and candidates are not supplied with sums of public money to effect improvements among their constituencies and empowered to spend it on votes. All this, however, is possible here, and it is quite time an end were put to these corrupting practices which degrade and demoralize the whole community. An unscrupulous government could pour large sums of public money into any doubtful district in the way described in election year, shortly before polling day. This is as truly bribing as if the candidate handed it over in cash out of his own pocket. It is worse, for it is wasting money designed for real improvements and corrupting a whole community, instead of a few score of individuals. Here, too, it is possible for a government to hire steamers ostensibly to carry round ballot boxes to polling booths, and to put these steamers under control of government candidates who can use them for electioneering purposes. The strange thing is that at the late election these things were openly practiced on a large scale, while on the statute book is a most stringent act prohibiting such doings under the penalty of loss of seat and disqualification. There must have been a presumption that this law would never have been enforced. Sir James' judgment cannot fail to have a wholesome effect, and it is to be hoped will introduce a new era of comparative political purity in our elections, which have been hitherto anything but creditable to us.

The immediate effect, however, of this judgment is to create a crisis, to which, I believe, there is no parallel in British colonial history. The principle laid down by Sir James Winter will, it is generally admitted, decide the other cases now pending. The same practices in regard to the expenditure of public money for political ends, antecedent to the elections, have been followed, to a greater or less extent, in every district in which the returns are now contested. This is admitted on all hands, and there is no difficulty at all in proving it by incontestable evidence. Three more of the cases are now partially heard, and the published evidence is of the same character as that adduced in the Bay de Verde case, and appears to connect the government candidates with precisely similar expenditure of public money for the purpose of securing votes. If then, judgment should be given on the same lines—which seems inevitable—it is in the highest degree probable that seventeen members out of the twenty-four which compose the government party, would be unseated and disqualified, and among them would be Sir William Whiteway, premier, and Hon. R. Bond, colonial secretary, and Hon. J. P. Fox, receiver-general, in fact the whole of the executive, save one, who is a member of the upper chamber. Only seven of the party would be left. Such an extraordinary spectacle would be wholly unprecedented in the history of colonial government.

Foreseeing this, and in order to get out of the difficulty, Sir William Whiteway and the members of his party waited on the governor, Sir Terence O'Brien, a few days ago, and requested him to dissolve the legislature. It is not known what reasons they assigned for a new election four months after the last, no great issue, except these trials, having arisen. The proposal amounts to an acknowledgment that they cannot abide the issue of the trials now pending in which they are charged with bribery and corruption. Should a dissolution be granted all the consequences of the alleged malpractice would be avoided. No one would be disqualified, and the whole party confidently reckon on a triumphant return with a larger majority than before. In this calculation I believe they are quite right. So far from attaching any blame to the accused candidates, the great majority in their constituencies will undoubtedly regard them as heroes and martyrs who are persecuted for having helped the people to a share of the public money, and will re-elect them by sweeping majorities. It is not likely that those who shared in the spoils will entertain any moral condemnation of those who distributed them. Thus a dissolution would replace Sir William and his supporters in the seat of power, and more than ever he would be the choice of the people.

But can the governor, under such extraordinary circumstances, follow the advice of his ministers and dissolve the parliament? It is understood that he has referred the matter to the imperial authorities and asked for instructions. The governor's position is undoubtedly most embarrassing, and his responsibility great. No colonial government was ever before placed in such a predicament. The situation has no parallel. The governor might say, "Gentlemen, I cannot, as the representative of Her Majesty, dissolve parliament, for you are summoned to answer certain charges before the judges of the supreme court, and by a dissolution I should interfere with the course of justice, and shield you from the consequences of the misdeeds with which you are charged. The right course and the manly course is to abide the issue of the trials and carry through the business of the session, or else resign, and then I should send for the leader of the opposition."

On such advice it is evident Sir William does not mean to act. He presses for a dissolution, and to enforce his demand he tacitly threatens to prevent the passing of the revenue and supply bills, neither of which is yet through the house of assembly. All business in the legislature is suspended. The government members do not attend, and the house adjourns from day to day from the want of a quorum. That Sir William would prevent the passage of a revenue act, and so ruin the colony, I do not for a moment believe, but he holds this "trump card" in his hand. All depends now on the instructions from the colonial office, which are anxiously awaited. It may be that Lord Ripon will decline to interfere and leave the governor to act on his own responsibility, which would be hard on him. Should that be the issue the chances are the governor will dissolve rather than risk the loss of those bills, and we shall be thrown into all the horrible turmoil of a general election, at a cost of some $50,000 and a result such as I have indicated.

The excitement here is very great. The mail from England, now on the way, is expected to bring a dispatch that will decide the question. Whatever may be the issue the whole affair is unfortunate and greatly to be regretted. The character of the colony abroad will suffer, and that of our leading statesmen will be tarnished. One can hardly blame the opposition, who were sufferers by the nefarious practices referred to, for bringing them to light; if, indeed, it did not amount to a duty. It was, however, a sad necessity, but "there's a soul of goodness in things evil."

As may be imagined the government supporters are exceedingly angry at their opponents, and very much dislike the judgment of Sir James Winter, which they pronounce harsh and too severe. To unseat would have been sufficient punishment, they say, but to disqualify was going too far. The Evening Telegram, the organ of the government, has been indulging in violent condemnatory comments on the judgment, and has at length gone so far that the editor, who is a member of the house of assembly, and the proprietor, have been summoned to appear before the supreme court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. The case is being heard at present.

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The 1? That Baffled Kennedy—Cannery Preparations.

Additional information has been received which shows that the attempt of Kennedy and McCabe to escape from the penitentiary on Monday was only part of a plot to liberate one gang of convicts, about 40. When Kennedy dug up his rifle and handed it to McCabe he resumed digging, hoping to find another. There were no more, however, and with McCabe shot and himself covered by Guard Burr's revolver, Kennedy could do nothing but surrender. He afterwards admitted that he expected to find four rifles instead of a single weapon placed there by his confederates outside.

When the addition to D. J. Munn & Co.'s Sea Island cannery is completed it will be the largest in the province. The Richmond cannery, J. H. Todd & Son, proprietors, is undergoing repairs and receiving new machinery. The new cannery at Garry Point will be finished in ample time for the sockeye pack. Preparations for the packing season are being made at all the canneries on the river.

The trial made at Yale this week by Bell & McCastle's gold dredger realized expectations. Working in twelve feet of waten gold gravel was pumped up from the bed of the river which yielded 19 1-2 ounces of gold in thirty-six hours' run. Stones weighing twenty-five and thirty pounds are brought up by the pump, and the whole machinery works perfectly.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Judgment in Aspland v. Hampson & Co. —Chambers Cases, etc.

The case of Jamieson v. Verbeist was tried before Mr. Justice Drake yesterday. The action was brought by Jamieson as assignee of the estate of James Beal for the delivery of one diamond ring and pawn ticket for two diamond rings. The defendant disputed the action on the grounds that he never received express notice of the assignee from Beal to Jamieson, that plaintiff never demanded delivery of said goods, that plaintiff never tendered defendant any amount for dues and charges on said goods, that as to the first ring defendant had sold it at Beal's request, and as to the other two rings, they were absolutely purchased from Beal by defendant. Mr. Justice Drake, after hearing the evidence on both sides, and the examination of James Beal taken at Honolulu before Mr. Francis B. Gregory, the commissioner appointed to take such evidence, decided that the two rings pawned were the property of the plaintiff as assignee of the estate of James Beal after payment of all charges due to pawnbroker, and that defendant would have to account for price of remaining ring, and gave judgment with costs accordingly. Mr. G. A. Murphy for defendant; Mr. J. P. Walls for plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Walkem in the supreme court chambers this morning heard the following applications:

Ames Holden Company v. Royal Canadian Packing Company.—White (Eberts & Taylor), for the plaintiff, applied for final judgment under order xiv. Potts (Belyea & Gregory), for the defendant, contra. Order made for judgment for $2,026.16.

Leiser v. Cavalsky & Green.—Order made for examination of plaintiff and defendant Green. Crease (Bodwell & Irving) for plaintiff. Pell for defendant Green.

The motion to quash the electric light by-law was adjourned by Mr. Justice Crease this morning for one week.

Mr. Justice Walkem handed down his decision this morning in Aspland v. Hampson & Co. As the judgment is an important one it is given in full:

This application is made under the provisions of section 21 of the execution act c. 42, con. stats., 1888) on behalf of several clerks and servants lately employed by the defendants for an order directing the receiver appointed in this action to pay to them certain amounts due to them respectively for wages.

The ground of the application is that the appointment of the receiver was equivalent to legal execution. The section referred to is as follows: "In case of any writ offieri facias or execution against goods or lands and clerk, servant, laborer or workman to whom the execution debtor or person against whom the process issues is indebted for salary or wages may apply by summons in chambers to a judge in court out of which the summons issues, and it shall be lawful for such judge upon such application and upon proof of the claim of such clerk, servant, laborer or workman to order so much as shall be due to him from the execution debtor for salary or wages, not exceeding three months' arrears, to be paid to the applicant out of the proceeds, if any, of the execution, in preference to the claim of the execution creditor," etc. This section was subsequently amended by postponing the preference thus given to claims for wages, to the payment of the execution creditor' costs of action, but nothing turns upon this. The appointment of a receiver is not execution by O. XLII., R. 8. The term writ of execution shall include "writs of fieri facias, capias, sequestration and attachment, and all subsequent writs that may issue for giving effect thereto." And the term "issuing execution" against any party shall mean the issuing of any such process against his person or property as under the preceding rules of this order shall be applicable to the case." The process referred to means the writs of possession, delivery, attachment and sequestration that are mentioned in rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the order. As observed by Colton, L. J., in re Shepard, 43 C. D. 135, "What a person gets by the appointment of a receiver is not execution, but equitable relief which is granted on the ground that there is no remedy by execution at law."

Since writing the above I find that the question before me has been very recently before the Queen's Bench division in England, and that the opinion I have expressed upon it is correct. (See Norburn v. Norburn, 1894, I.Q.B., 448). The application must be dismissed with costs.

J. A. Aikman for the applicants and White (Eberts & Taylor) for the execution creditors.

The divisional court, consisting of Justices Crease and Walkem, gave judgment this morning in Baker v. Dalby et al., dismissing the plaintiff's appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Drake refusing an application for final judgment under order xiv., and allowing the defendants to defend. A. E. McPhillips for the appeal and F. B. Gregory contra.

Divisional court. Present Crease and McCreight, JJ.

B. C. Iron Works Co. v. Buse et al.—A. J. McColl, Q. C., for the defendant. Rosa Mueller, of St. Paul, Minn., moved for a new trial. This action, which is brought in respect of a partnership, was tried in Vancouver before Mr. Justice Walkem and a jury and judgment given against the defendants declaring them partners, and a verdict entered for $2,500. The motion now made is on the ground of improper admission and rejection of evidence, non-direction by the judge and that the verdict is excessive. A. J. McColl, Q.C., for the appellant and L. G. McPhillips, Q. C., and A. E. McPhillips for the respondents.

Brief Locals.

—Special meeting of the city council this afternoon at 4.

—There will be several good speakers at the meeting of the Liberal Association to-night.

—The "talent" social at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to-night promises to be a very interesting affair.

—Ebenezer Smith was arrested this afternoon charged with supplying liquor to Indians. Hearing Saturday morning.

—There will be a special meeting at the Salvation Army barracks on Sunday evening. Adjutant Archibald leads the meeting.

—J. Waugh and George Gibbon have been summoned to the police court on Monday morning to answer to a charge of wilfully damaging furniture in Campbell's cabins.

—H. M. S. Hyacinthe is to-day taking stores and will get away to-morrow afternoon on her cruise to Behring Sea, as a member of the patrol which will protect prohibited waters during the closed sealing season.

—Through a technicality the three loan by-laws are illegal. The date of the election on them was fixed for more than 21 days after the date of passage of the by-laws as provided by the act. The by-laws will be put through again in precisely the same order as before which will remedy the error.

—There will be a joint meeting of the committees representing the congregation of St. Andrew's cathedral in Institute Hall on Saturday evening at 8 p.m. for the purpose of arranging the details of the reception to be tendered to his lordship Bishop Lemmens.

—There will be a meeting of the dissatisfied creditors of Green, Worlock & Co. at the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-night. Only creditors provided with proof of their standing will be admitted. The meeting is to discuss the advisability of applying to the courts to have a representative named as an assignee, the regular assignees having failed to comply with their request.

—Mrs. Kerr, and Joseph Kerr, her 15-year-old son, were charged in the police court this morning with assaulting David Green. The particulars were given in last night's paper. Mrs. Kerr pleaded guilty in using insulting language and in threatening to use a hatchet. The prosecution did not press the case against her. The indictment in the case against her son was changed. He was charged with pointing a loaded shot gun at Green.

—The steamship R. P. Rithet caught fire to-day while lying at the wharf undergoing repairs. The fire originated in the hold of the vessel and was soon extinguished. The fire department was called but the workmen on the boat kept the flames in check. The origin of the fire was a slight explosion of gas. A blowtorch was brought into a portion of the boat which is being painted with patent paint which is very inflammable. Damage very slight.

—The first of the visitors and delegates to the big I. O. O. F. anniversary demonstration which is to be held here to-morrow, will arrive this evening. Everything is ready except the weather which after 48 hours rain should be good. However, as long as darkening clouds hover over the city the matter is rather dubious. The order of exercises, parades and other features of the day's programme will be carried out as published in the Times. Arrangements for the reception and quartering of guests have been made.

—There will be a meeting of the regatta committee at the city hall to-night. There are a number of good hard workers on the committee and they are determined to excel all past efforts this year. The printing committee met last night with Col. Wolfenden in the chair. D. Cartmel was added to the committee. Messrs. Munn and Cuthbert were made a committee to draw the conditions under which the printing of the official programme would be let. The advertising posters were ordered. The committee decided to ask for $250 for its expenses.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. City of Seattle from the Sound—E Wilson, E Rand, W D Porter, Jas Wright, W S Reid, A Bond, Mrs Knoll, Miss Painter, W J Macaulay, S C Lewis, S G Yerkes, Mrs A Painter, G J Copewell, Chas Frits, Mrs S G Yerkes, R McKane, A W C Williams, J J Hayward, P Jones, F H Stanton, J E Parr, G Henderson, Jno Baker, J C Bower, J C Calbreath, Geo Taylor, H W Holden, C Rice, C Croakes.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—W Whitman, J Yual, Mrs King, R D Trevor J A Teporten, Capt Jones, Justice McCreight, A J McColl, Jno Wilson, R H Alexander, J E Miller, H Bell-Irving, A D Whittier, L M Lapointe, A E Addison, C W Eaton, F B Johnston, R Jefferee, W A Somerset, H F W Behnsen, E Escalet, A A Sandeman, W Williams, Geo Brigham, P Wollaston, Mrs Wollaston, Miss Wollaston.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. City of Seattle from the Sound—Orilla H Lane, Jas Wright, S Leiser & Co, James Baker, F A Sterian, A & W Wilson, B Van Volkenburg.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Brackman & K, S Leiser, Canada Paint Co, T Shotbolt, A Anderson, W F Bullen, G E Jones, Dom Exp Co, Cookson & P, D E Campbell, C A Bowes, Cullin & F, P T Johnson, Dean & C, E G Prior & Co, Falconer & Co, Pell & Co, H Behnsen, McL & McP, P C Phillips, Phillips Bros, R W Higginbotham, Ramsay Bros, J S Corrigan, Speed Bros.

MARRIED.

HONE-BERRY—On April 24, by the Rev. G. R. Maxwell at the "Bungalow," South Vancouver, Ada Elizabeth, second daughter of H. F. Hone, Esq., (late of the Civil Service, London, Eng.) to Francis Berry, of H. M. Customs, Victoria, B. C.

DIED.

PIERRE—At his parent's residence on the 27th instant of consumption, Joseph Robert, second son of T. W. and A. E. Pierre, aged 23 years 7 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock from No. 22 Pioneer street and a few minutes later at Calvary Baptist church. Friends are invited to attend.

WRIGHT—In Oakland, April 22, at his late residence, 2424 Telegraph avenue, John E. Wright, a native of New York, aged 64 years 7 months and 22 days.

It is only of late years that rheumatism has been treated as a blood disease. But that this is a correct theory is proved by the extraordinary success attending the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in this painful and very prevalent malady. It seldom fails of radical cure.

S. P. Smith, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 120 pounds; I now can drag of 189 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

In the Matter of the Nakusp & Slocan Railway Co.

To all Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Royal Commission to them issued, and dated the 20th April instant, the undersigned will hold a session at the Court House in the City of Victoria, on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, proximo, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of opening the said Commission and of entering upon and conducting the enquiries relating to the several matters mentioned in the resolution of the Honorable the House of Assembly praying that such Commission might issue—which resolution was approved by an order in Council dated the 16th April, instant.

And all parties interested in such enquiries or in the matters in such resolution referred to and who may wish to bring forward charges or exculpations, or evidence relating thereto shall be heard.

MATT. B. BEGBIE,
J. W. BURRIDGE,
Commissioners.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., 25th April, 1894.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

30 Broad Street.

The Very Finest New Season's

MAPLE SYRUP

...AT...

Erskine, Wall & Co's

COR. GOVT & FORT STS.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

LIMITED.

Agricultural Implements.
Builders Hardware.
Paints and Oils.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Priestley's Dress Materials

Every lady should be interested in the fact that the *Priestley's* Dress Materials are to be had from the better class of dealers throughout Canada. For beauty, texture and enduring quality, they are unequalled. Manufactured as they are in pure wool, and in silk and wool interwoven, these goods have a soft richness which is a perfect delight to a lady of taste.

Priestley's goods are mostly in black, and in black and white.

A gown in Priestley's fabrics retains its style and beauty as long as there is anything of it left, hence they are the most economical for all classes.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

The cheap and vile-smelling matches
That splutter and will not light
Can no more be compared with
E. B. Eddy's matches than a tallow
Candle compares with electric light.

"Telegraph," "Telephone" and "Parlor" matches maintain unquestioned supremacy.

WHOLESALE PRICES

DIRECT TO PURCHASERS.

They are THE BEST Ever Offered

You will save fifty per cent. by sending for them. Why not deal direct and get the Best Stock at Best Prices and in Best Condition?

PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

Argyle House

83 Douglas Street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

JUST RECEIVED

Ladies' Undervests, 10c. each

1 Case more of those Ladies' Black Seamless Cotton Hose, at 15c. a pair.

White Checked Muslins, 10c. a yard.

Art Muslin, 12 yds. for $1.

Boys' and Girls' Sailor Hats, 20c. each.

Heavy Double Width Serges, 25c. a yard.

Children's Handkerchiefs, 40c. per doz.

J. Horner & Co.

Extra Choicest Moyune Gunpowder Tea 80 cents per lb.

R. N. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the creditors of the estate of Green, Worlock & Co., will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Broad street, on Friday evening, the 27th instant, at the hour of seven o'clock, for the purpose of considering the advisability of applying to the court under the provisions of The Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, for an order removing some one or more of the present trustees of the said estate, and appointing some other person or persons to act in the place of the trustee or trustees so removed.

Dated the 25th day of April, 1894.

NOAH SHAKESPEARE,
For the committee appointed at the Pioneer Hall meeting.

FRESH and RELIABLE

Seeds THAT WILL GROW is what you require if you would have a bountiful crop of Vegetables and Flowers. We can supply you with the best seed in all varieties. Also thousands of

FOLIAGE AND FLOWERING PLANTS,

Now ready to select from

G. A. McTAVISH,

9 Park Road, Victoria.

Catalogues mailed free.

Queen's Birthday Celebration.

IF you are too late for a BOAT get some of

PENDRAY'S IVORY SOAP

It floats upon the water and is the best SOAP for the BATH.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

And don't be put off with another kind, for PENDRAY'S is the best.

W. J. STODDART,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WE GRIND

Special and complicated Lenses for all the leading oculists of Victoria and the Province. Our work is equal in accuracy, quality and finish to the best that can be had ANYWHERE, and our prices are lower than if you sent away for the glasses.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

THE ONLY OPTICIANS, 37 Fort St.

If you want your glasses neatly repaired bring them to us.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Sardinian	May 5
Allan Line, Laurentian	May 12
Dominion Line, Labrador	May 1
Dominion Line, Toronto	May 5
Beaver Line, Ontario	May 1
Beaver Line, Superior	May 8

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	May 5
Cunard Line, Umbria	May 12
White Star Line, Teutonic	May 2
White Star Line, Britanic	May 9
American Line, Berlin	May 2
American Line, New York	May 9
Nor. German Lloyd, Havel	May 1
Nor. German Lloyd, Saale	May 8
Anchor Line, Furnessia	May 5
Anchor Line, Circassia	May 19
Red Star Line, Westernland	May 2
Red Star Line, Noordland	May 9

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

NATIONAL MILLS,

OUTER WHARF.

TRY

Our Special CHOP FEED

$20.00 per ton.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

425 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA B.C.